LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

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REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,907.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	30	Half-yearly	38
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy .... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line and no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding .... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... ,, 0-3 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

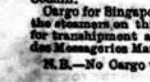
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smaller ... 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2040 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander H. Mosby, on THURSDAY, the 30th August 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Kalbadavie Bay, Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

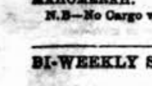
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

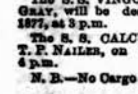


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th August 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

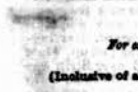
The S.S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 25th August 1877, at 3 p.m.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th August 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wine)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

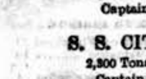
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.



THE S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, will sail on the 29th September, and will be followed by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain SHAW, on the 13th Oct.,
and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
1,00 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain BRAND, on the 3rd Nov.,
and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain COLLIN, on the 28th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa		Rs. 575
Do.	do. ,, Naples	,, 600
Do.	Naples	,, 470
Do.	Genoa	,, 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

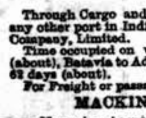
For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 8, 1877.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA. VIA SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, TORRES STRAITS.



THE Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, have arranged to despatch a first class passenger steamer once in every 73 days from Batavia for Port Darien, Townsville, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide.

The first steamer will leave Batavia 8th May, and thereafter the sailings will be as follows :—

20th July.
2nd October.
14th December.

Through Cargo and passages can be booked from Calcutta or any other port in India by the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Time occupied on voyage from Calcutta to Batavia, 20 days (about), Batavia to Adelaide 42 days (about), Calcutta to Adelaide 62 days (about).

For Freight or passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Managing Agents B. I. S. N. Company Limited, Calcutta.
or
W. NICOL & Co., Agents, Bombay.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS. Sold By all Stationers THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	31st Aug.
(s)	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	7th Sept.
	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	14th do.
(s)	INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	21st do.
	CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	1st Oct.
(s)	KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay 21st August 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	3rd Sep. at 3 p.m.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. B. Barlow	17th Sep. at 3 p.m.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	2nd Oct 1877.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th August 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	15th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	13th Oct. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st August 1877

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will be despatched between Glasgow, Liverpool and Bombay and vice versa via Naples :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P. Nom.	Commanders.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
Macedonia	2272	486	J. Laird	4th Aug.	11th Aug.	22d Sept.
Trinacria	2107	424	R. Hutchison	18th ,,	25th ,,	6th Oct.
Europa	2277	424	J. Harris	8th Sept.	15th Sept.	27th ,,
Australia	2200	424	T. Butler	22nd ,,	29th ,,	10th Nov.
Italia	2245	424	J. Donaldson	6th Oct.	10th Oct.	21st Nov.
Olympia	2050	424	A. Rait	20th ,,	27th ,,	8th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES .... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL .... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st August 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the 2nd floor of Messrs. Watson & Co.'s Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, the office furniture of Messrs. H. Clason, & Co., (in liquidation) such as, office tables, desks, chairs, screens, presses, iron safe, stove, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 27th August 1877.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room at 1 p. m.

5 bales grey shirtings.
1 case 500 gross buttons.
1 case 100 gross lead pencils.
6 cases fancy goods just landed per Ex. "Palm" consisting of superior kid leather shoes, albums, writing cases, superior cut decanters, music albums, wine, sherry glasses, tumblers, soda water tumblers, watch guards.
1 case fancy goods comprising caps and hats, handkerchiefs, boots, watches, collars, inkstands with plate.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th August 1877.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, for Sale by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Vussonjee Jayvunt the Mortgagor.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees, under and by virtue of the power of sale, reserved to them by a deed of Mortgage, bearing the date 12th day of March 1874, BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of September 1877, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises. All that piece or parcel of land or Fazindaru ground, with messuage tenement or dwelling house, or range of chawl of 3 compartments situate at Golam Mohedin Street, in the subdistrict of Mandvie assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1 containing by admeasurement 47 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by Golam Mohedin Street, on or towards the west by the property of Vussonjee Jayvunt, on or towards the north by the property of Mahomen Esmail Khumivany and on or towards the south, by the Shaike Ally Junjeekur Street.

For particulars and conditions of sale may be seen by applying to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 27th August 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 cases white ground steam prints.
5 bales orange twist, Nos. 50 and 60.
5 dozen galvanized bath tubs, 16 to 32 inches.
5 cases white shirtings.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong built buggy, nearly new.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST AND SECOND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Kassara Bunder—

100 superior 1st classes Moulmein teak squares.
100 ,, 2nd ,, ,,
In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Carved and French Polished and English Mahogany Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and Porcelainwares, a firstrate full-sized solid Mahogany Slate Billiard Table, by George Webb, with Balls, Cues, Rests, &c., complete, a Handsome Victoria shaped Self-driving Phaeton, sets of Brass and Plated Mounted Single Harness, &c., at Gilder Steet, near the Grant Road Station.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Gilder Street, near the Grant Road Station, below the Frere Bridge, the valuable and handsome household furniture, billiard table, &c., the property of a gentleman, breaking up his establishment, the same comprises star cut-glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, breakfast services, best plated tea and coffee service, cruetstand, breakfast cruet, ice pitcher, round and oblong-waiters, spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, and handsomely carved and French polished and English mahogany furniture, such as drawing-room, dining, pier side washing and dressing-tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room easy, arm and without arm chairs, side-board, teapoys, dumbwaiters, whatnots, iron bedstead, child's cradles, wardrobes, English mahogany dressing and washing tables, cheval-glass and towel horse, a first-rate fullsized solid mahogany slate billiard table by George Webb, with a set of full sized billiard balls, 21 pyramid and post balls, 1 long and 11 short cues, 1 long and 2 short rests, 1 cue-stand, 2 marking and 1 rule board, 1 six-light gas lamp, level iron, brush and cover, camp cots, chest of drawers, screens, velvet pile carpets, a glass aquarium with gold fishes, pier glasses, kerosine and argand lamps, pictures, flower pots and vases, table ornaments, bath dispense, and cook-room furniture, and utensils, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A very handsome Victoria shaped self driving phaeton, lined blue cloth and morocco, with pile, shafts, and lamps complete, sets of brass and plated mounted single harness, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the furniture is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome French Polished Household Furniture, Superior Thin Stem Glassware, best Plated and Porcelainwares. Mappin's Cutlery, a first-rate full-toned solid Mahogany Grand Square Pianoforte by Sounty & Co., a Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machine, a Milch Cow with Calf, a collection of choice Plants and Ferns, &c., at No. 149, Malabar Hill.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., at his residence, No 149, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, plants, &c., the property of Captain W. J. Le Breton, proceeding to Europe, the same comprises superior thin stem glassware, handsome white, pink, and gold fancy flower painted dinner, dessert and breakfast services, and white green and gold breakfast services, best electroplated spoons and forks, ivory handled dessert knives and forks, fish-knives, hot-water curry-dishes, tea and coffee service, cruet, pickle, and egg-frames, breakfast cruets, biscuit boxes, round waiters, ice-pitcher, ice-pail, table and chamber candlesticks, Mappin's ivory handled best steel table cutlery and handsome French polished carved blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as a set of dining tables in 5 pieces for 12 persons, drawing-room, oblong, pier, side, card, camp, wine, washing and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, and tête a tete drawing-rooms, easy, low priedue, folding and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, Madras pattern side-board, whatnots, dumbwaiters, toilet-stands, hat-stand, iron four posts bedsteads, baby's cots and cradles, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, cheval and dressing glasses, camphorwood, teakwood chest of drawers, a first-rate full-toned solid mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machines, a pair of handsome Duplex lamp, by James Hinks, a six light kerosine hanging lamp, table linen, Brussel's carpet, pictures, table ornaments, tiger and bear skins, a game-chest, bath dispense and cook-room furniture and utensils, a collection of choice plants and ferns in pots and tubs, child's perambulator, a milch cow with calf, &c.,

Catalogues are ready and the furniture is on view.

McEWAN'S BEER, McEWAN'S BEER.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on MONDAY next, the 3rd September, at 3 p.m., a consignment of this excellent beer just received per Scottish Chief, comprising—

105 cask, each 4 dozen quarts.
45 ,, 7 ,, pints.

This in perfectly sound condition and will be sold in small lots.

Bombay, 27th August 1877. CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THERE will be DRILL DAILY at 6-30 a.m., commencing on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at the back of the Town Hall.

Further orders will be issued with reference to the Byculla, Mazagon, and Malabar Hill drills.

All members of the Corps who have not already done so, are requested to inform the Adjutant, either personally or by letter (to No. 4, Meadow Street), which locality they would wish to drill in.

By order,
T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

25th August, 1877.

FOR SALE.

DOGS! DOGS!! DOGS!!!

JUST ARRIVED, on board Barque CANNO, from LIVERPOOL, a select and valuable assortment of thoroughbred ENGLISH TERRIER, BULL TERRIERS, Black and Tan, FOX TERRIERS, and thoroughbred SCOTCH TERRIERS, and a beautiful SPANIEL SLUT. To be seen at HORMUSJEE and JAMSETJEE, Dubashes, Victoria Buildings.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THE KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.

IT is hereby notified that, the KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY will be CLOSED on, and after, SATURDAY, the First September 1877, until further notice.

Trains will therefore not run between Khamgaon and the Jalamb Station of the G. I. P. Railway, after FRIDAY, the Thirty-first instant, and on and after SATURDAY, the First September 1877, all notices as to Local and through booking, and all arrangements for the conveyance of Passengers and other Traffic will, as far as they relate to the line between Jalamb and Khamgaon, be cancelled and withdrawn.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th August 1877.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act X. of 1866 and in the MATTER of the COCONADA PRESS, COMPANY, LIMITED.

LIMJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE .... Official Liquidator.

LET all parties concerned attend me at my Chambers on FRIDAY, the Seventh day of September One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven, at a quarter to eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on the hearing of an application on the part of the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, that a CALL to the amount of Rupees ONE HUNDRED per SHARE be made on all the CONTRIBUTORIES of the said Company, and I do order that Notice of this application be given to each of the Contributories of the said Company by publishing this Summons in the *Government Gazette*, *Bombay Gazette*, the *Ackbari Soudagur*, and the *Bombay Sumachar*, the *Indu Prakash*, at least four clear days before the said Seventh September next.—Dated this 24th day of August 1877.

J. P. GREEN.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND LITTLE,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

CASSELL'S DICTIONARY of COOKERY with numerous engravings and full page Coloured Plates containing about Nine Thousand Receipts. Rs. 10.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

RUSSELL'S WORK on H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES TOUR IN INDIA, 2nd Edition, handsomely bound and Illustrated. Rs. 34.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

SCHUYLER'S TURKISTAN : NOTES of a Journey in RUSSIAN TURKISTAN, KHOKAND, BUKHARA, and KULDJA, 2 Vols. Rs. 26-4.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

McCOAN'S EGYPT AS IT IS : companion volume to Wallace's Russia, &c. Rs. 13-4.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, "THE BIRD CAGE" in Middle Colaba, at present in the occupation of W. Maidment, Esq. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st October, for three or four months, a furnished BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Rent Rs. 175 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

J. NEUBERG. 5, Meadow Street.

JUST TO HAND, PER S.S. MALWA, A CHOICE PARCEL OF MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS, "CAVITE" BRAND,

Extra fine quality and size. The finest production of the MANILLAS, and CHOICEST IMPORTATION of the Season.

Carefully selected by Mr. NEUBERG'S SPECIAL AGENT AT MANILLA.

No. 1 CIGARS,
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS
No. 2,
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 3 CIGARS,
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

SAMPLES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

Roasted and Ground by a first-rate London roaster in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

DANISH BUTTER,

CHOICEST QUALITY.

Per 1 lb. tin, Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 9-0.
Pints ,, ,, ,, 6-0.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Cash.
Per Pot ......Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPRATT'S MEAT FIBRINE BISCUITS.

The most convenient, healthful, nourishing and best adapted DIET FOR DOGS IN INDIA.

	Cash.	Credit.
¼ cwt. Case	Rs. 5	Rs. 5-12

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, receive periodical supplies of the above from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with T. & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

REVISED PRICES, JULY 1877.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls .... each	4	4
Do. Double do. ,,	3	8
Boys do. do. annas 12 to Rs.	2	0

BATS.

All Cane .... each	12	0
Treble do. .... ,,	11	0
Double do. .... ,,	10	0
Single do. .... ,,	8	8
Double Whalebone .... ,,	10	8
Single Do. .... ,,	9	8
Match, best selected .... ,,	7	0
Do. do. for practice .... ,,	5	8
Presentation with silver plate .... ,,	16	0
Boys do. do. from Rs. 2 to Rs.	4	0

GLOVES.

Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber...per pair	5	8
Gauntlets, Extra Quality, for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated......per pair	6	8

LEG GUARDS.

Guards, White Buck Skin	7	8
Do. Chamois Skin	6	8

STUMPS, &c.

Stumps, with brass ferrules	7	0
Do. with do. do. and iron points.	8	0
Do. Plain Ash	5	8
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with painted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c. .... each	14	0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards, ... each	7	0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per dozen	1	12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2	8
Scoring Sheets .... per dozen	3	0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition	0	12

LAWN TENNIS KIT.

Complete Sets .... Rs. 72-0 to	85	0
Lawn Tennis Bats .... each	8	0
Do. Balls best India Rubber, per doz. .... Rs. 3-0 to	5	8
Do. do. Wool covered, per doz.	9	8

RACKET KIT.

By Jeffries and Malings.

	Cash Rs.	a.
Racket Bats, of best quality	11	0
Do. do. Cane Handled	14	0
Do. Balls .... per dozen	1	8
Do. Gut Strings .... per set	3	8
Fives Bats .... each	1	8
Fives Balls .... per dozen	4	0
Racket Shoes, best quality	10	0
Do. Presses .... Rs. 5-0 to	10	0

BADMINTON KIT.

Complete Sets, from .... Rs. 40-0 to	80	0
Badminton Bats .... each	7	0
Do. Shuttlecocks, per doz. Rs. 4 0 to	6	0
Do. do. with India Rubber bottom ...... each	1	4
Do. India Rubber Balls...per dozen Rs. 2-4 to	4	8

FENCING KIT, &c.

Foils, best Steel	6	8
Lunging Pads, best	8	0
Jackets	12	0
Single Sticks .... per pair	1	0
Basket Hand Guards .... ,,	1	4
Buffalo do. do. .... ,,	4	8
Boxing Gloves—White Buck Skin and Chamois Skin .... per set of 4	9	0

FOOTBALLS.

Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, No. 4	6	8
Do. do. No. 5	7	0
Do. do. No. 6	8	0
Extra India Rubber Balls, from each Rs. 2-4 to	3	0

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins. per lb.	0	14
Do. do. Brass do. ... ,,	1	12
Do. Galvanized Iron do. ... ,,	1	0

Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½, lbs. per pair.

The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A. M. TILL 4 P. M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

FOOTBALL, POLO JERSEYS &c.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just Landed their Special Shipment for the coming season. They are of the best manufacture, fast colours, and may be relied upon for strength and wear :—

FINE WHITE LAMB'S WOOL, all Sizes .... ,, SCARLET ,, ,, ... ,, LIGHT BLUE ,, ,, ... ,, BLUE and WHITE MERINO STRIPED...... ,, SCARLET ,, ,, ,, ...	Rs. 6-8 each.
SILK for KUMMERBANDS to match all the above colours	,, 2-0 yard.
WHITE CASHMERE MUFFLERS	,, 3-8 each.
WHITE HONEY COMB LONG SCARVES	,, 2-8 ,,
KNICKERBOCKER HOSE, RIBBED COTTON, MERINO and REAL HAND KNIT	,, 4-8 to ,, 6-8 Pair.

CRICKETING, BOATING SUITS, &c.

BEST SAXONY TWILLED FLANNEL, thoroughly shrunk, Double-Breasted Coat and Trousers	Rs. 35-0

Suits Trimmed to Match Club Colours.

WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL SHIRTS, Collars attached, thoroughly shrunk	Rs 8-8

LESS TEN PER CENT. PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

SHIRTMAKERS, CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, AND POONA.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended	Rs. 350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do.	,, 350
Do. ,, Crystal-Faced Do. Do.	,, 330
Do. ,, Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do.	,, 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from	Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases	Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance	,, 200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ½ Hunting	Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance	Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from	Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches	,, 65 to ,, 75
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches	,, 50
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless	Rs. 40, 45 and 50

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES, TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time	Rs. 30 each.

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from	Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ½ and Minute Repeaters	,, 800 to ,, 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches	,, 400 to ,, 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers	550 ,, 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS.
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

LETTER BARS.

Graduated for England and Inland Postage, the most convenient instrument for determining amount of Postal Rates for Letters ever introduced. Cash Rs. 4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOW READY,

TREACHER & Co.'s GUIDE to POONA and KIRKEE, with Directory for the present Season, containing MAPS of the CANTONMENTS and DISTRICT around, together with useful general information.

Copies 8 Annas each, may be had at the several establishments.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENUINE GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPE

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each, Cash, Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-12.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

HAVE long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American continent and the West Indies for their delightful armoa and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition of 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention, for Goodness of Quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

Cash.
Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, each .... Rs. 2 0

SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

N. B.—A liberal discount allowed to purchasers of six dozen and upwards.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL 1873.
PRICE LIST, WHOLESALE AND GENERAL, FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

SPECIAL IMPORTS.

NORWAY COD LIVER OIL.—The Oil of this season is of exceptionally fine quality. Our supplies which are from one of the largest producers have just arrived and surpass in quality those of former years.

Per Pint Re. 1-4 Per Dozen Rs. 12.

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS.—Our method of preserving this food (and all other perishable goods), from damp ensures its freshness. We are now prepared to supply any quantity.

Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

VAN HOUTEN'S PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.—The purest and most wholesome Cocoa manufactured. It is free from fatty matter.

Per Tin Re. 1-8.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD FOR INFANTS.—Made in Switzerland. Requires the addition of cold water only.

Per Tin Re. 1-4.

DARBY AND GOSDEN'S FLUID MEAT.—Not an Extract but the meat itself reduced to the semi-fluid state. A most valuable nourishment for exhausted patients.

Per Jar Rs. 2-8.

PEPTONE OF FLESH.—Pure meat artificially digested by the aid of pancreatic juice; now much in use in continental practice. Taken in chocolate or madeira.

Per Vial Rs. 3.

ELIXIR OF HEMEDESMUS.—(Indian Sarsaparilla) Of the Verapoly Mission: prepared under the careful supervision of the Carmelite Friars. A liqueur of very efficient alterative properties, strongly recommended in cases where Sarsaparilla is indicated and said to produce most remarkable curative effects. We are the sole agents for this Elixir.

Per Pint Stone Bottle Rs. 3.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—The remedy so much recommended for nervous exhaustion and decay and all complaints arising therefrom being a combination of unoxidized Phosphorus with Quinine.

Per Bottle Rs. 5.

PETTIT'S EYE SALVE.—A preparation of remarkable efficacy in sore eyes, and in weakness of vision if caused by film or any affection of the surrounding parts. Is also a most effectual cure for piles.

Per Packet Re. 1.

TAMAR INDIEN.—A cure for constipation; an aperient extract in bon-bon form. Readily taken by delicate patients.

Per Packet Re. 1-12.

BAILDON'S SEA SALT.—Affording a bath of sea water in a few minutes.

Per Packet of 7 lbs. Re. 1.

NURSERY LAMPS.—In Jappaned tin, for heating food, water, &c., may be used suspended or standing, serve as night lights while in use. The lamp is adapted for oil but may be replaced by a spirit lamp. Each Rs. 4-8.

Spirit Lamp, extra Re. 1-4.

GROUT'S PATENT FOOD WARMER.—This convenient and elegant little vessel will keep a feeding bottle and its contents warm without any attention for twelve hours. It is not fragile and is well adapted for travelling. With two compartments, Rs. 8-8.

Three Compartments Rs. 10.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS.—The new external remedy for all skin and muscular complaints.

Per Bottle Re. 1.

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 3 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a SITUATION a BANDMASTER. Testimonials, &c., will be furnished on applying to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

KEROSINE COOKING STOVES, complete with Kettles, Pans, &c., very convenient for Travellers, &c. JOSEPH SOARES, 25, Apollo Street.

DINNER & Dessert Sherry, St. Julien's Claret, Irish and Scotch Whiskey, Unsweetened Gin, Old Cognac, Machen's Stout ... Pints. JOSEPH SOARES, 25, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,

FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES
CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.,
Sheriff of Bombay.

SIR,—We, the Undersigned, hereby REQUEST you to CONVENE a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY, at an early date in the Town Hall, to urge upon Government the great importance, in the interests of this City and Presidency, of CONSTRUCTING the RAILWAY from AHMEDABAD to AJMERE on the Standard 5' 6" guage.—We have the honour to be Sir, Your most Obedient Servants.

Donald Graham.
Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
Charles H. B. Forbes.
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.
C. Douglas.
Kessowjee Naique.
M. Mowat.
F. Mathew.
S. D. Sasscon.
R. Baumbach.
M. Balfour.
Raghunath Narayen Khote.
Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani.
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit.
J. M. Macloan,
P. Fachiri.
Morarjee Goculdas.
Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama.
Henry Forman.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.
J. Bar Paterson.
J. Bicknel.
Grattan Geary.
N. M. Wadia.
Shantaram Narayen.
Bhugwandas Purshotumdas
Joseph Jefferson.
D. S. Kemp.
C. Groom.
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.
D. G. Mayhew.
Pherozshah M. Metha.
J. Hector.
Geo. B. Remington.
Henry Morland.
Roger Sedgewick.
J. Gordon.
Edward Sassoon.
Wm. Gilbert.
Wm. A. Baker.
C. Tyabjee.
J. R. Duxbury.
A. E. Ashley.
A. Craigie.
Tapidass Vurzdass.
Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.
Jno. W. Russel.
Fazulbhoy ... Gangjee.
Khunderow C. Bedarkar.
Ardaseer Framjee Moos.
Vundravundass Purshotumdass.
Shantaram Vithal.
Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sirvai.
E. D. Sassoon.
Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia.
George S. Lynch.
Ardaseer B. Kapadia.
Malcom MacPherson.
Dady Nusserwanjee Dady.
Luckmidass Khimjee.
Venayeckrow Ramchunder Luximonjee.
Thos H. Moore.
Ardaseer Bomanjee.
H. J. Dadysett.
Charles Willmott.
F. D. Parker.
Bhicajee N. Pallonjee.
Ardaseer Nusserwanjee Mody.
Wm. Pendlebury.
J. B. Marzban.
Thomas Blaney.
Sorabjee Framjee Patel.
Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody.
Bomanjee Muncherjee Panthakey.
Dadabhoy Hormusjee.
Rustomjee Dossabhoy Setna.
W. T. Crockett.
F. Cochinau.
J. A. Bryce.
Charles Macdonald.
D. H. Glade.
W. Bullock.
Ad Prier de Saone.
A. Renaud.
John Greenwood.
E. Nowrojee Sakiatwalla.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer.
Bomanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
William J. Best.
Nursey Kessowjee.
Forrest L. Brown.
E. E. Morrod.
Edward Miller.
F. H. Couts.
S. Solomon.
J. W. Moir.
Heerjee A. Kambatta.
James Mackintosh.
Nowrojee Ardaseer Daver.
S. P. Framjee.
James Thorburn.
E. Lord.
Muncherjee Merwanjee Dadina
Darashah D. Reporter.
Eduljee Framjee Dhondee.
Nanabhoy R. Chichgur.
Gungadass Runchoredass.

IN compliance with the above Requisition, I do hereby CONVENE a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY to be held at the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 21st August 1877.

TRIPLE FOLDING MIRRORS, WITH CHAINS FOR SUSPENDING.

		Rs.
WOOD FRAMES, illuminated panels	Mirrors 10 inches square.	27
	,, 11½ ,,	31
	,, 12½ ,,	35
POLISHED BAMBOO FRAMES, Chinese figured panels	Mirrors 10 inches square.	28
	,, 11½ ,,	34
	,, 12½ ,,	39
GILT BAMBOO FRAMES, Chinese figured panels	Mirrors 10 inches square.	36
	,, 11½ ,,	40
	,, 12½ ,,	44
GILT BAMBOO FRAMES, Silk panels	Mirrors 10 inches square.	39
	,, 11½ ,,	43
	,, 12½ ,,	47

WITH FOLDING STANDS.

BAMBOO FRAMES, Chinese figured panels .... Mirrors 17 by 13½ in. Rs. 74 & Rs. 80

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT,

FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S FOOD, in small and large bottles, at Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 each for Cash.

Fresh Consignments at short intervals are imported direct from the Manufacturer by

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.,)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS, on THURSDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 23rd, 25th, and 27th instant.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
H. W. JONES, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
A. RENAUD, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 8th August 1877.

BY PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT.

31,000 Tickets, 2 Rupees Each.

400 PRIZES.

1 Prize—One large bungalow, tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, including land.
1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 13,000, including land.
1 Prize—One small Bungalow, tiled-roof, portion of the Hotel, proximate value Rs. 3,000, including land.

IN CASH.

1 Prize Rs. 2,000	4 Prizes Rs. 125	25 Prizes Rs. 20
1 Prize ,, 1,000	5 Prizes ,, 100	150 Prizes ,, 10
1 Prize ,, 500	10 Prizes ,, 50	200 Prizes ,, 5

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.

Agents are invited for Out-stations; liberal Commission will be allowed.

Tickets to be had at the undermentioned Agents.

For further particulars apply to

ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor Lanowlee Hotel.

AGENTS :

1—Atmaram Sagoon, Esq., Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
2—Jehangier Bazonjee Karanee, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
3—Nowrojee Cursetjee Karass, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
4—B. F. Furtado, Esq., Catholic Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
5—Kakoobhai Puddumsee, Esq., near Crawford Market.
6—Merwanjee Framjee Postwalla, Esq., Bazaar Gate, Fort.
7—Francis D'Netto, Esq., Black Town, Madras.
8—Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co., Neilgherry Hills.
9—Messrs. Darlington & Co., Calcutta.

SILBER LAMPS.

THACKER & Co. have just received a CHOICE SELECTION of the *very best patterns* of the now celebrated SILBER LIGHT TABLE LAMPS, which are undoubtedly the best Table Lamps in existence. Although burning Kerosine Oil, it is burnt *without Smoke, Smell, or Danger*, and the Lamps are perfectly STORM PROOF, burning without a flicker in the strongest wind. The light given equals that of 17 wax candles, which is far superior to that of ordinary Kerosine Lamps.

These Lamps are so constructed that when not in use the lower part may be used as a Flower Vase, and many of the designs are most elegant.

Prices from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50.

SPARE GLOBES, CHIMNIES, AND WICKS CAN BE HAD.

THACKER AND CO.

WANTED.

IRRIGATIONAL ENGINEER.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY to SURVEY the PROVINCE of KATTYWAR to ascertain its capabilities for irrigational and storage works, an ENGINEER experienced in irrigation works. Employment for six months with possible extension. Salary Rs. 600 per mensem with travelling allowance Rs. 150 per mensem. Applications to be made with testimonials to the CHIEF ENGINEER FOR IRRIGATION, Poona, before September 15th.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 25TH AUGUST 1877.

BUSINESS closed for the holidays.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st August compared with that for 14th August:—

LIABILITIES.	14th August. Rs. A. P.	21st August. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18,99,630 0 0	18,99,630 0 0
Treasury Balance	3,03,37,596 2 0	3,15,73,313 0 5
Other Deposits	1,83,53,464 12 1	1,72,51,960 11 7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,51,371 5 4	2,69,678 15 3
Sundries	8,04,866 11 2	8,09,606 4 7
Rs.	7,17,46,928 14 7	7,18,04,188 15 10
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,41,66,140 4 1	1,37,05,954 9 1
Loans on Govt. Securities	43,82,347 2 3	45,90,695 12 0
Credits on ditto	59,25,539 15 5	77,74,759 0 5
Bills Discounted	2,38,05,259 3 10	2,33,81,846 15 0
Balances with other Banks	5,03,162 4 6	4,42,754 0 1
Bullion	237 11 4	....
Dead Stock	10,04,000 13 6	10,08,049 1 6
Stamps	8,940 4 1	8,984 6 0
Sundries	3,65,093 14 0	3,56,217 12 0
Cash at Head Office	1,07,03,108 3 9	95,40,321 15 2
Do. at Branches	1,05,83,099 1 10	1,10,44,605 8 7
Rs.	7,17,46,928 14 7	7,18,04,188 15 10

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE British s. s. PALM, 1,379 tons, Commander J. Gibbs, sailed on Saturday, for Calcutta in ballast.

HALL LINE, CITY OF BALTIMORE 1,443 tons, Commander T. Collins, sailed on Saturday last, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE British s. s. PUTTIALLA, 345 tons, Commander, F. H. Frank, sailed on Saturday last, for Calcutta, with a general cargo and eight deck passengers.

THE British s. s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Commander A. Gray, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee with a general cargo and twelve deck passengers.

THE British ship CAMEO, 964 tons, Commander J. Bulford, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Liverpool, 2nd May, with a cargo of 1,170 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE British ship IRIS, 966 tons, Commander W. J. Evans, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Liverpool, 17th April, with a cargo of 1,442 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE British ship GARELOCH, 1,177 tons, Commander Wm. Greenwood, arrived in harbour on the 23rd inst. from Liverpool (4th May), with a cargo of 1,578 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE American ship SARETGA, 1,444 tons, Commander C. S. Kendall, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Liverpool, 21st May, with a cargo of 1,866 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE American ship NEARCHUS, 1,287 tons, Commander R. D. Baxter, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Liverpool, (17th May), with a cargo of 1,902 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE HALL LINE s. s. BRANKSOME HALL, 1,347 tons, Commander W. Brand, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool, with general cargo and the following passengers—Major H. L. Ellaby, Surg and Mrs. Butler and infant and one deck passenger

THE British s. s. ETHIOPIA, 1,314 tons, Commander H. Morby, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Walkins, Dr. W. H. Roberts, Mr. Pirrie, Mr. Danies, Sergt. Furness, R. A., and twenty-five deck passengers.

THE British steam ship ARCOTTS 1,131 tons, (Commander), F. M. Burke, sailed on Saturday last, for Aden, Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Jeddah—Three hundred pilgrims. For London—Mrs. Henderson and child. [illegible]—Mr. J. Kane. For Aden—Mr. E. Blackwell. For Zanzibar—Mr. J. B. D'Souza.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
25	Ethiopia (s)	Morby	Calcutta, Aug 1.
	Nearchus	Baxter	Liverpool, May 17.
	Iris	Evans	Liverpool, Apr 17.
	Cameo	Bulford	Liverpool, May 2.
	Saratoga	Kendall	Liverpool, May 21.
	H. M. S. Vestal	[illegible]	Trincomali.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
25	Puttialla (s)	Frank	Calcutta.
	Vingorla (s)	Gray	Kurrachee.
	Palm (s)	Gibbs	Calcutta.
	Magdala	Jones	Calais.
	Sirocco	McBain	Cochin.
	Arcot (s)	Burke	Aden, Suez Zanzibar&c
	Branksome Hall (s)	Brand	Liverpool.
	City of Baltimore (s)	Collins	Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
21	Flamingo (s)	Couche	Madras, Aug 17.
	Queen Victoria (s)	Sangster	Madras, Aug 17.
	Standard (s)	Lyon	Madras, Aug 17.
	Himalaya (s)	Lautit	Singapore, July 28.
	Sirius (s)	Collin	Liverpool, July 14.
	Niobe	Ralston	Sydney, June 22.
22	Goa (s)	Avern	Tuticorin, August 4.
	Thomas Dana	Sisson	San Francisco, May 2.
	Lightning	Burgoyne	London, May 12.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.		
21	Strathblane	....	....
	Mormonthshire	....	....
22	Sir J. Lawrence (s)	....	....
	Botanist	....	....
	Adlum Ghier	....	....
	Suzerain	....	....

PASSENGERS.

Per Himalaya—Mr Rewitt, Mr Lee, Captain Garriga, Mr and Mrs Menezi, Mr Berniers, Mrs Mitchell and 2 children.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Flamingo—Ship Panmure from Dundee in lat 17-50 N. Long 85-57 E.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.		From.
23	Nellie (s)	....	Calcutta.
	Lizzie (s)	....	Calcutta.
	Timsah (s)	....	Calcutta.
23	Maria	....	Coast.
	Canara (s)	....	Calcutta via N. Ports.
	Punjab (s)	....	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.		Destination.
22	Propontis (s)	....	Calcutta.
	Rosedale	....	Gopaulpore.
	El Dorado (s)	....	London.
	Glamorgan (s)	....	Calcutta.
23	Kale (s)	....	Calcutta.
24	Witch	....	Ramapatam.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per s s El Dorado—For London—Miss Nicholson, Mrs Richardo, three children, one infant, Major E N L'Estrange, five children, Mr H H Johnson and one baby, Major T W Roberts, Mrs. Roberts, one child one infant Mr F F Marshall, Mrs Mashall and one child, Col F A Smith, Miss Miller, Mr R T N Howey and Mr Pownall.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—6 bales hides, G Reifferscheid and Co; 23 bales hides, Datardina Mowjee; 11 bales hides, C Peerbhoy; 22 bales hides, Nensibhoy Gangjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Amy Dora s—31,999½ cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—8½ cwts black pepper, Tyabjee and Co; 260 cwts horns, C N Gomes and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—100 bales twist, E D Sassoon.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 27.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

424-75—Lynch and Tobin—Mahomed Esmael vs Meer Goolam Baba Khan and others—Tyabjee and S—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

126-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Nundram Beharimull—Tyabjee and Sayani.

26-77—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Dayabhoy Tribhowandass vs Munjee Russool and others—Khunderao Morojee—Part heard.

704-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Futteh Ally &c., vs Mithibai and others—Jefferson and P and Fletcher and Smith and C. & B.

331-77—Macfarlane and G—Vussonjee Premjee vs Nanjee Premjee—Shapurjee and T.

237-77—Prescot and W—Thucker Damodhur M and another vs Thucker Purmanand Jeewandass—Macfarlane and G.

413-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nujmoodeen Shaik Ally, vs. Zenabhoo widow and others—Jefferson and Payne.

5 03-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—Threabhai Topun vs Bhimjee Purshotum Brothers—Fletcher and Smith.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

790-71—Hearn and C—Byramjee Bazonjee and another vs Dhunbai widow—Lynch and Tobin.

6-72—In person—Ramjee Bhoga vs Khimjee Withull and another—In person.

549-72—Tyabjee and S—Doulutram Kissondass vs Kissondass Nundoo and others.

11 73—Shapoorjee and T—Dewcurn Bhoja vs Jaeraz Ruttonsey.

78-73—Prescot and W—C de Escompte de Paris vs Balmuccun Poorunmull.

196-73—Jefferson and P—F A Spencer and Co vs Bomonjee Merwanjee—Janardhun and G.

276-73—Shapoorjee and T—Khemchund vs Lalchund Megbjee and another.

562-73—Hearn and C—John Graham and others vs J Westall—Jefferson and Payne.

558-73—Fletcher and S—Canjee Meghjee vs C Shond and Co—Hearn and C.

25-74—Macfarlane and G—Bharmull Ruttonsey vs Ashabai widow—Mr Chalk.

60-74—Tyabjee and Sayane—Hurryshunker Jaggeshwar and another vs Salyabhamabai and others—Hearn and C.

206-74—Shapoorjee and T—Ibrahimjee Lookmanjee vs Thucker Mooljee Goculdass—Khunderao Morojee.

265-74—Jefferson and P—The I C P Company Ld vs Tricumjee Waljee—S amrao P.

508-74—Macfarlane and G—Doongersey Gopejee vs Goolabrai Burnarayen—Remington, Hore and L.

613-74—Craigie, L and O—Sallay Mahomed &c vs Robert Brown and others—Macfarlane and G.

296-75—N N Kothari—Cal umboo vs Abdoolally Khroolabhoy—Fletcher and Smith.

AT 12-45 P. M.

12-77—Craigie, L and O—The Hon'ble J Marriott vs Shree Lalmonjee and others—Prescot and Winter and Crawford and B.

317-77—Hearn and C—Cassibai vs Vithuldass Muncharam and others—Lynch and Tobin and Rimington, H and L.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL).

LONG CAUSES.

447-77—Jefferson and Payne—Charles McFee vs Kulluodina Kulfanbhoy—Macfarlane and Gilbert—Part heard.

450-77—Khunderao M—Narronjee Khimjee Bhasker Hurry and another—A F Turner.

487-77—In person a pauper—Chimabai vs Gannod Murtand and another—J C Cama.

479-77—Tyebjee and S—Dada Fuckeera and others vs Emambee.

484-77—Macfarlane and G—Sallay bin Ebram Sona vs B Thakersey—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE ATKINSON.)

For In estimation under Sec 305 of Act VIII. of 1859.

In person—Hemraz Vullubdass and another vs Pursotum Mooljee and another.

In person—Luxmon Kessow and another vs Cama Dewa and another.

LONG CAUSES.

340-77—Pestonjee K—Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Sett and others vs Mottibai widow—J C Cama—Part heard.

298-77—Craigie, L and O—Bai Nahni vs Purmanundass J and others—M M Munshi and Mooljee and B.

324-77—In person—Dewcobai vs Janabai and others.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 24th August 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·825
Temperature of the Air	83·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	·759
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	4·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	79.2
General Direction of wind	W, WNW, NW, WNW W, WNW W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	1·90
f Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	3·00
„ „ „ year	49·12

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, August 25.

The undermentioned is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the lower standard test:—Surgeon K A Dalal, Indian Medical Dept.

Serjt Instructor of Musketry W Kenyon, 11th Regt, is transferred to the Unattached List, and appointed Serjt Instructor to the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The following orders are confirmed:—

11th Foot—Regtl Order, dated 20th August, appointing Lieut T S Coppinger interpreter to the Regt from the 20th idem.

83rd Foot—Regtl Order, dated 19th August, appointing Lieut E C L Walter Assistant Instructor of Musketry to the Regt, vice Lieut Mayne resigned.

Sind Frontier Force Order, dated 10th August, directing Capt J E Gordon to resume the duties of his substantive appointment of 2nd Squadron Commdr, continuing to officiate as 2nd in Command in addition, vice Lieut Maitland proceeding on leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Lieut N Maxwell, R A, for 30 days from date of departure, to Mussoorie on medical certificate.

Major W H McCausland, R A, from date of departure, for 30 days, to Bombay, on medical certificate.

Magazine Serjt J Hughes, Ordnance Dept, is granted 12 months' furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, August 22.)

Mr T E Coxhead, Officiating Magistrate and Collector Bogra leave for three months.

Mr F Wyer, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to act as Magistrate and Collector Bogra.

Mr H W Mackenzie, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on special duty in connection with the Settlement of the Burkagurh Estate, in Lohardugga, to act until further orders in the Third Grade of Assistant Commissioners. Mr Mackenzie will continue to be employed in his present duties.

Mr C M W Brett, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Serajgunge division of the Pubna district, leave for three months, from the 3rd September next.

Mr C J S Faulder, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Pubna, to have charge of the Serajgunge division of the Pubna district.

The Rev W MacCarthy is appointed to be Junior Chaplain of St Paul's Cathedral and Chaplain of the Presidency Jail, from 15th instant.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, MADRAS.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, August 13

Major D F M Lane, from on return from leave, to general duty, Kamptee.

Lieut Col. R Beatty, Wing Comdr, 36th N I to Offg. 2nd in Comd, 36th N I.

Major G Murray, from Barrack Master, Bangalore, to Offg Wing Comdr 36th N I.

Veterinary Surgeon H Batchelor will join at Bangalore for duty with the Royal Artillery, vice Going.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard Examination in the Hindustani language:—Surgeon R Gardner, d d 89th foot, Driver J Hurley, R A, Lieut S C N Grant, R E, d d Sappers and Miners, Surgeon W A Lee.

Captain S W McIver, General List, is reappointed Quartermaster of the 6th N I.

Surgeon E Ferrand, from attached 15th N I Port Blair, to attached head quarters, 15th N I.

Surgeon W A Lee from d d Lying-in Hospital, to attached 15th N I, Port Blair.

Major T W Roberts, R A, to England to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant Colonel F A Smith, v c to England, for months, on urgent private affairs.

Major Tait, [illegible] Lancers, to be Member of Committee on Remounts, vice Knox, 14th Hussars, relieved.

Captain C D A Straker has been promoted Major upon the Supernumerary List

Surgeon-Major C W Crumbs, d d 1-21st Foot to England, to appear before a medical board.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 20th August.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

9th Lancers—Lieut G A P Evatt, having passed by the higher standard, to be interpreter, vice Captain Abadie.

Captain J F F Cologan, from Moradabad, to be Station Staff Officer Barrackpore, vice Major Graham, appointed to officiate as Garrison Quartermaster, Fort William.

8th N I—Col G A Williams 2nd in Command 32nd N I, to be Commandant, vice C lonel T A Carey, vacated on promotion to the rank of Major General.

23rd N I—Major H Collett, Officiating 2nd in Command, is confirmed in the appointment.

32nd N I—Lieut Col H Fellowes, 2nd in Command 23rd N I, to be 2nd in Command, vice Colonel G A Williams, appointed Commandant 8th N I.

Local Rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—60th Royal Rifles, Captain G H Trotman to be Major, from the 12th May.

Lieut Col W Howey, Bengal Infantry, is transferred from Meerut to Lucknow for general duty.

Captain G R Gambier, R H A, is directed to proceed from Barrackpore to Kirkee, and join D Battery, B Brigade, into which he has been appointed.

The candidates name below have been reported by the board of examiners, Fort William, to have attained the undermentioned standards at the examination held on the 6th August:

Persian—Lieut and Local Captain A W Dury, 5th Foot.

Higher Standard in Hindustani Lieutenants G L T Dennis, 62nd Foot, F Beaufort, R A, A H Browne, R A, J G Ramsay, 1-14th Foot.

Lieut A K Loyd, R H A, is directed to proceed from Murree to Umballa, and join E Battery, A Brigade, into which he has been appointed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Lieutenant C C Howard, R A, to England, to appear before a medical board Lieutenant A Mansel, R A, to England, from 1st September 1877 to 1st December 1878, on urgent private affairs.

18th Foot—Lieut W E K Fox, to remain at Naini Tal, from the 2nd August to the 2nd October, on medical certificate, in extension of leave.

39th Foot.—Lieut E W Conran to England, to appear before a medical board.

60th Rifles—Lieut H R Mends to Calcutta, to 15th October, to study the native languages.

83rd Foot—Lieut T F Gibbs to England, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST—SEPT. 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter	1st, 2h. 6·5m. a. m.
New Moon	7th, h. 51·7m. p. m.
First Quarter	14th, 3h. 59 3m. p. m.
Full Moon	22nd, 5h. 26·0m. p. m.
Last Quarter	30th, 11h. 11·3m. a. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
August.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Mon. 27	......	5 45	6 17	0 57 m 1 6 a	6 58 m 7 19 a
Tues. 28	......	5 45	6 16	1 29 m 1 29 a	7 28 m 7 46 a
Wed. 29	English Mail expected.	5 46	6 16	2 4 m 1 54 a	8 0 m 8 20 a
Th. 30	......	5 46	6 15	2 50 m 2 19 a	8 36 m 8 58 a
Fri. 31	......	5 46	6 14	3 44 m 2 48 a	9 20 m 9 44 a
Sept. Sat. 1	......	5 46	6 13	4 51 m 3 35 a	10 19 m 10 48 a
Sun. 2	Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity	5 47	6 12	6 20 m 5 1 a	11 50 a ...

SPORTING.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, 1877.

THE Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay, presents his compliments to the Honorary Secretary, ENGLISH RACE SWEEPS, UMBALLA, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication in the *Bombay Gazette* of an Advertisement of the Umballa Great English St. Leger Sweep, which closes on the 6th September next, begs to inform him that owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements of Sweeps, he is unable to comply with the request.

Bombay Gazette, Manager's Office,
Bombay, June 18, 1877.

BOMBAY ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP.

THE Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* presents his compliments to the HONORARY SECRETARY, BOMBAY ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication of an Advertisement of the SWEEP, which closes on the 11th September next, begs to inform him that owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements he is unable to comply with the request.

Bombay Gazette, Manager's Office,
Bombay, July 12, 1877.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP.

THE Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* presents his compliments to the HONORARY SECRETARY, BOMBAY GYMKHANA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication of an Advertisement of the SWEEP, which closes on the 10th September next, begs to inform him that owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements he is unable to comply with the request.

Bombay Gazette, Manager's Office,
Bombay, July 12, 1877.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O.S.N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 p.m., and the following are the hours for closing the Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m. and registered letters at 1 p.m.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the Steamers touch at Gwader, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail is despatched every Wednesday during the rainy season.

Wednesday .... Aug. 29

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS., THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HAGGARD—July 23rd, at Great Cumberland Place, London, Col. Thomas Trenchard Haggard, R. A., Superintendent Government Powder Works, Kirkee, aged 50.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WOOD—August 26th, at Colaba, the wife of Thomas Wood, H. M.'s Mint, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MUNDAY—GRANT—August 22nd, at Bombay, Christ Church, Byculla, James Munday, to Juliana Margaret, the orphan daughter of Mr. George Warwick Grant, late P. W. I. of the G. I. P. Railway.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALLCOCK—August 17th, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Mr. Alex, Allcock, of a daughter.

CAREY—August 22 d, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain W. N. Carey, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Adjutant Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, of a son.

PRITCHARD—August 21st, at Calcutta, the wife of Captain H Pritchard, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

WYCKOFF—August 19th, at Coonoor, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Wyckoff, American Arcott Mission, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BOYLAN—MATSON—August 1st, at St. John's, Calcutta, by the Rev. A. G. A. Robarts, M.A., J. Dun Boylan to Emma, eldest daughter of Charles Matson, Esq.

DEATHS.

BAX—July 15th, at Nagasaki, of dysentery, Captain Bonham Ward Bax, R. N., aged 39 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1877.

WITH the view of helping to educate the British public in Indian history, the Clarendon Press has recently published a selection from the despatches, treaties, and other papers of the Marquis of Wellesley. These chiefly cover the period extending from 1784 to 1806, and the Selection is therefore calculated to be particularly useful in the Oxford University examinations, in which British Indian history during that period has been introduced as one of the subjects of study. The Marquis of Wellesley holds a high reputation among the Viceroys who have from time to time governed India, and we are not surprised that the compiler of this "Selection" considers him to be a statesman who "saved, extended, "and organised British India, struck a fatal blow "at the trading monopoly of the East India Com"pany, instituted the magnificent scheme of Fort "William College, and expounded and vindicated "his measures in State papers which, as literary "compositions designed for a practical purpose, "are models of such handiwork." Not only were the works of the Marquis admirable in his time, but it is not a little curious to see how his views bear on subjects which have recently been agitating the Indian political firmament. He was a thorough-going believer in the policy—a policy which has been vigorously stated in the Duke of Wellington's letters—that India having been won by the sword must be kept by the sword. He was not a believer in half measures in that respect. Philanthropy and benevolence he might have exercised towards the people of this country, but he would never lose sight for a moment of the great principle that these things alone will never preserve India to England. It is true that his times were troublous; that then the country was not the homogeneous Empire which Lord Dalhousie left it; and that in his time the majority of the Native States were powerful and independent, and constantly open to intrigues to combine against the English power which was then slowly making its way throughout Hindostan. It is true, as a contemporary has remarked, that the country was divided by the jealousies and restless and unprincipled ambition of all those States which were independent or semi-independent, and that the allies which the Government of India could depend on were weakened not only by their own internal squabbling but by the way in which their badly-trained swarms of military hangers-on eat up their resources. It may be said that such circumstances as these left no alternative for a strong Governor-General but to determine that nothing but the sword which had won India to England could retain it. But a number of succeeding Governors-General recognised the same fact. Many additions to the British Empire in the East have been made even against the wishes of the Governor-General for the time being, and this fact is a practical proof that it will never do for England to let her sword rust in her scabbard and depend for supremacy on a policy of pure benevolence. It is as necessary for a Governor-General to remember to-day, as it was for Lord Wellesley to declare after the war with Tippoo Sultan, that "our tenure of "India originally rested on a military basis, and "must be preserved by the maintenance of our "military strength." The reason is obvious. We live among an alien people who are bound, both by race and religious sympathies, if not by the teachings of the Brahmans and those educated classes who have been taught in our schools and colleges the beauties of patriotism, to prefer native rule to foreign rule. The Spaniards were never happy under the domination of the Saracens, and their patriotism did not rest until the last Saracen was driven out of the country; so it was with England and the Danes; and so it has been with invaders of some kind or another in the history of nearly every civilised country in the world. We recal these sentiments of Lord Wellesley merely to suggest that nowadays our rulers are more inclined than is wise to hang up the sword in the hall, and to trust to less substantial means for the preservation of India. We are certainly not opposed to the policy of using every conciliatory means to win the affections of the people, nor to educating them and permitting them to share with other subjects of Her Majesty every advantage accruing from civilisation and good government; but we would protest against such a policy being carried to excess, and the rage of humanitarianism being allowed to smother the principle laid down by the old rulers of India that this country having been won by the sword must be kept by the sword. Let us deport every soldier, blow up our arsenals, spike our guns, and repose beautifully in the belief that Fuller and Weld minutes, and perpetual laudations of natives at the expense of Europeans, will still preserve our Indian Empire, and in a few months there would not be an Englishman left in the country to tell the tale of the policy in which Philanthropy was writ large.

There are other lessons than the purely bellicose to be learned from our old rulers. Lord Wellesley had an opinion that the Civil Service ought to be carefully encouraged. He wrote a minute on the education of civil servants, and advocated that these men ought to be highly cultivated, well paid, and generously treated. He recognised the great assistance they were able to give the State, and he was willing to give them every assistance in return. In these latter times, the importance of treating the Civil Service generously has been somewhat lost sight of. Our rulers do not regard Civilians with the same generous feelings that inspired Lord Wellesley. Hence we have open grumblings among that useful body of public servants. We have petitions to the Secretary of State from all parts of the country complaining that promotion has been stopped in such a way that to the majority the Civil Service has become a badly paid service. Then, again, we have such open evidences of distrust between the authorities and our civilians as the "gagging minute," which was fulminated to prevent civilians from combining for the representation of their grievances. Which was the wiser policy? The old Governor-General's or that of the present day? We think the former, because the more cordiality there is between the Government of India and its instruments for carrying out the administration of the country, the better and the easier must that work be done. Half-hearted, discontented servants are the worst a master can have—a fact which no doubt Lord Wellesley was very well acquainted with. When we look abroad now, and see the greater part of the country threatened with famine, we realise the importance to Government of having servants in such a crisis who will do their work with a will, and with a genuine and enthusiastic desire to help the people as well as the rulers. These are not the times for having half-hearted servants, and the Government of India should never act in a way that is calculated deliberately to encourage the growth of such an unsatisfactory class of people. Lord Wellesley's foundation of an establishment in Calcutta "of the nature of a collegiate institution, for "the purpose of enabling the servants of the "Company to perfect themselves in those acquire"ments which form the necessary qualifications "for the different lines of the service in which they "may choose to engage," was an instance of kindly feeling towards the civilians of that day as well as of a desire to improve the general administration of the affairs of the Company, which is worth being imitated by every Government of India that really desires to have a strong rule through the energy and good will of the men employed by it to carry out its wishes.

It was Lord Wellesley who founded the Sudder Courts, his reason being that it was necessary that the security of private rights and property should be rendered altogether independent of the characters of those who may be placed at the head of affairs in this country. "This, however, can never be the case while the "Governor-General in Council, who makes the "law, and whose acts in his executive capacity, "as well as those of the long train of officers "who exercise authority under him in that capa"city, also constitute the Chief Courts which "control the general administration of justice." Again, he says that "the presence of the "Governor-General in Council in open Court "would prevent the pleading of causes with "becoming freedom." Lord Wellesley, in thus desiring that the influence of the Governor-General should be entirely withdrawn in all matters concerning the administration of justice in the High Courts of India, had a just appreciation of what the rights of judges and applicants for justice demanded. It was only a few months ago, however, that another Governor-General deliberately interfered with the independence of Indian judges, and that a Secretary of State endorsed his action with approval. We question whether Lord Wellesley, with his old-fashioned notions about the necessity for Governors-General abstaining from interference with the independence of High Courts, would have had anything to do with the Fuller case; but times change, and Governors-General with them.

The most suggestive despatch we find in the "Selections"—the one, at all events, that has most value at the present moment—is the one in which Lord Wellesley gave an exposition of the relationship that ought to exist between the Government of India and the subordinate Governments. It points out that the imperial interests of the country are and must be "the exclusive respon"sibility of the Governor-General in Council." It recommends frequent close and confidential communications between subordinate Governments and the Supreme Government, and points out the mischief, in regard to those imperial interests, of divided councils and conflicting authority. Had Lord Wellesley written with a prescient eye upon the Duke of Buckingham's present government of Madras, he could not have uttered words more worthy of consideration by that nobleman. Let us quote the exact words used by Lord Wellesley in the despatch which he wrote to Lord Clive, when the latter was Governor of Madras:—

The Governor General being in possession of the whole superintendence and control, as well as of the means of comprehending in one view the entire state of the Company's empire and trade, and of all the various considerations and circumstances which may affect either, must frequently issue instructions, the fundamental principles and real scope of which cannot at first sight be fully understood by the other Presidencies; in such cases (as well, indeed as in any of those already described), I am persuaded that your lordship will concur with me in thinking that the duty of the other Presidencies can never be to mix direct or indirect censures with their formal obedience to the legal authority of the Governor-General in Council. Still less can it be their duty to anticipate his decisions by the premature interposition of their opinions and advice in any quarter where such interference may counteract the success of his general plans, and may introduce all the mischiefs and confusion of divided councils and of conflicting authority. . . . You will, therefore, have the goodness to prevent the Government of Fort St. George from proceeding to take any steps upon matters belonging to my exclusive responsibility, without a full previous communication with me, and without being apprised of my concurrence.

Could any warning more suitable to the Duke of Buckingham have been penned? Here we have at the present moment both divided councils and divided responsibility. We have imperial interests imperilled, and the Government of Madras spending public money as if there were no interests in India but Madras interests! Of course this state of matters cannot go on. The soundness of the principles laid down by Lord Wellesley cannot be questioned. There must be a guiding hand, and that must belong to the Government of India, which, as the mentor of Lord Clive said, has from its position a wider view of India than a subordinate Government can have, and is therefore best fitted to take measures for the welfare of the country as a whole. Under these circumstances, the Duke of Buckingham will have to work under the Government of India, not over it, and we hope that the result of the approaching meeting with Lord Lytton will show the world that he has no disposition to act contrary to the advice which had to be accepted from Lord Wellesley by his distinguished predecessor.

BRIGHTENING PROSPECTS.

WE have been favoured with the following telegrams:

JULGAUM, Aug. 25.—Steady rain all night—1·26 cents. Believed to be general in Khandeish. Expect continuance.

DHULIA, AUG. 25:—Raining since early morning. Most opportune.

SURAT, Aug. 26.—Rather heavy rain from 2 a. m. at all stations from Surat to Baroda. Every appearance of its continuance.

BARODA, Aug. 26.—Rained 14 cents to-day Heavy clouds.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

BHURGAUM, AUGUST 26.

Seven inches of rain have fallen in the last 24 hours; total rainfall 9½. Famine prices are tumbling down.

JULGAUM, AUGUST 25.

RAIN commenced to fall in Julgaum last night, and has continued almost uninterruptedly up to time of mail train leaving to-day (Saturday), and there is every prospect of much more. This fall is just in time to save the crops, and prospects are now brighter in this portion of Khandeish. I have gauged three inches up to time of this dispatch.

KHAMGAON, AUGUST 25.

AT last we are blessed with rain. The crops had begun to turn red and yellow on the poorer grounds, and even those on black soil were limp, dirty, and stunted. The rain has been incessant during the last twenty-four hours, and during the greater part of the time moderately free. It has already had the effect on the grain dealers of making them lower their rates Rs. 20 a candy. I believe this rain to be falling all over Berar, and the aspect of the sky indicates a continuance of it.

A CORRESPONDENT sent us late last night the following gratifying information:—

"BOMBAY, SUNDAY NIGHT.

"I left Ahmedabad this morning, where rain had fallen during the night, and throughout the whole length of the railway to Bombay rain was falling—at Surat it was heavy."

THE TURKISH ENVOY.

THE *Englishman* publishes the following telegram, dated Allahabad, August 23rd: "The Turkish Envoy to Cabul reached Peshawur yesterday. The ruler of Jelalabad was waiting to receive him at Jamrud. The Ameer of Cabul has sent a guard of 100 men to Ali Musjid to escort the Envoy to Cabul, where it is expected he will accord a gracious reception to the Embassy. Two of the Envoy's suite have gone to the Akhoond of Swat on a special mission, with presents from the Sultan. The Envoy has suffered from dysentery since his arrival at Rawul Pindi, due to rapid travelling, but is convalescent now."

MORE OUTRAGES BY AFREEDEES.

THE Jowakis, a small tribe of Afreedees, committed several outrages in Khelat on the nights of the 17th and 18th inst. They attacked a party of sepoys proceeding on furlough, and killed two men. Again on the 20th inst. they attacked a convoy of Commissariat mules, but retired on being fired upon by the escort under Captain Brownlow. The roads have been patrolled, and on the 21st inst. were reported safe and quiet. The Jowakis contented themselves with cutting the telegraph wire. The whole tribe only numbers about sixteen hundred souls. Their Malik has sent a message acknowledging their fault. The Jirga has been sent for, and it is expected that full submission will soon be made. News received from Quetta to the 21st August report everything going on satisfactorily and quietly. Four kafilas passed through during the week, *en route* for Shikarpur and Kurrachee. News from Kandahar to 16th August reports everything quiet there. The authorities in Kohat have deemed it prudent to close the road from Kohat to Khushalgarh by night on account of recent outrages by Jowakis, but it is quite safe by day, and all other roads are secure as usual, as is also communication with Peshawur.

THE LAULAGE CAPACITY OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

H. E. THE VICEROY held a conference on the subject of the railway famine traffic at Poona on Thursday last. It is now made clear that the G. I. P. Railway could not deliver to the Madras Railway more than the nine hundred tons daily which they promised to do. They have not yet delivered an average of six hundred tons daily, but it is hoped that from this week they will deliver the full nine hundred. They have to deliver eight hundred tons daily to the Deccan, and three hundred daily to the Nizam's dominions. There is still the export trade to Europe from Bombay of over four hundred tons daily. It is, however, expected that 140 new engines will be out for the G. I. P. Railway before January next; at present, want of engine power is the weak point of the railway.

POONA LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 25.

THE Viceroy leaves Poona to-night, after having crammed a good deal of both business and pleasure into the five days he has stayed here. There was some talk of prolonging the halt here for another day; but I suppose it was found that this arrangement would cause inconvenience to the Duke of Buckingham, who is now the principal personage in India, for the original intention of starting to-night for Bellary will now be carried out. Yesterday, the Viceroy drove out with the Governor and the Collector of Poona to visit the camp of relief near Katrej, on the Sattara road, and afterwards his Lordship attended Lady Staveley's garden party. To-day I have not heard that he has left Gunnesh Khind, where official conferences go on all day long. He dines, I believe, with Sir Charles Staveley this evening, and his train is timed to leave the Poona station at 10-30 p. m. The Viceregal party will reach Bellary to-morrow (Sunday) evening, and remain there probably till Tuesday evening, and reach Madras on Wednesday evening or Thursday morning. Sir Richard Meade will meet the Viceroy at Sholapore to give an account of the state of affairs in the Nizam's country, and the Duke of Buckingham is expected to come as far as Raichore to receive Lord Lytton. The train will be in charge, as far as Raichore, of Mr. Jackson, Locomotive Superintendent G. I. P. Railway, and Mr. Keily, Deputy Traffic Manager.

Mr. C. A. Elliott, from the N. W. Provinces, goes to Bangalore as Famine Adviser to Mr. Saunders, the Chief Commissioner. That at least is the present intention, but nothing will be absolutely settled till the Viceroy reaches Madras or Bangalore. Although a date is fixed for the Viceroy's return to Simla, I shall not be surprised if his Lordship determines to stay at Ootacamund till the end of the hot weather, after he has done his work at Madras.

The sky here has been overclouded all day, and everybody is making hopeful auguries again for the hundredth time this season. I hope we shall not be disappointed of rain this time, for, if we are, it will take all the strength of character of the men at the head of affairs in this Presidency to keep people from crying out "all is lost!" as they are already doing in Madras. General Kennedy, in his latest weekly statement, speaks without despondency of the future; but a simple comparison of the expectations formed by the Bombay Government at the end of 1876 of what would be the state of the country now with the sad reality shows but too plainly how great is the present distress. In its letter dated Nov. 30, 1876, the Government of this Presidency estimated that the number of persons receiving relief would be 1,000,000 in April, 1877, and that then there would be a rapid decrease till in August the number would be only 100,000, and in September not more than 50,000. Now, owing to good management, the greatest number of persons employed on relief works this year has never exceeded 402,540, which number was reached early in June; but the expected falling off has not taken place to anything like the extent calculated upon, for on August 11 the total number of persons employed under the Civil and Public Works Agencies was 267 056. Nor is this all. I take it that the number of people mentioned in the Famine Statement as in receipt of relief are additional to those engaged on relief works; and the figures show that there are 51,166 persons receiving aid from the Collectors' Discretionary Grants, and 80,292 women and children being fed by the State. Hence we have a total of nearly 400,000 souls in receipt of relief of one kind or another, against the 100,000 of the original estimate. As regards expenditure, however, it should be pointed out that of the 140 lakhs which it was at first estimated would be the cost of relieving distress in this Presidency only 82 lakhs have yet been spent on public works, while charitable relief has cost 7 lakhs more, so that the total expenditure does not exceed 89 lakhs. A large margin is therefore left before the limit already fixed for the expenditure on account of the Bombay famine is overstepped. I wonder if as much can be said for the administration of famine relief in Madras. An important point to be noticed is that several of the famine districts of 1876-77 have promising crops for 1877-78—Sholapore and Sattara for instance—and that the people of Guzerat and Kattywar are well enough off to be able to resist the effects of one year of famine.

Some interest has been excited here by the sensational statements in the *Times of India* about the extraordinary influx of famine-stricken people into Bombay, not because anyone now believes anything the *Times of India* says, but because that paper is now watched, like the native press, to see what stories tending to bring the English Government into discredit are put in circulation by malicious malcontents. I wish you would find out the truth about the matter. If I recollect the figures correctly, the *Times of India* has long ago killed off at Sholapore, Kaladghi, and Kurjut, as well as in Bombay, nearly three-fourths of the whole population of the famine districts, so that the balance available for further slaughter after deducting the persons kept on relief works to be slowly starved to death by an inhuman Government, cannot be very large.

I see that your Bombay contemporary tries to excuse himself for publishing the *canard* about the Russians and the Mahratta princes by saying his London correspondent only telegraphed out a few days ago news that reached you by *letter* last week. This excuse is a poor compliment to the intelligence and enterprise of his London correspondent. In point of fact, however, the paragraph in your commercial correspondent's letter was evidently based upon an article in the *Daily Telegraph*, which mixed up facts and rumours in a quaint sort of way. I append the substance of the article, which in its turn was founded on a lecture delivered at King's Lynn by Mr. Bourke, and will merely say that, while the intrigues of Russia with the Ameer of Cabul were real enough, the publication in India of early news about the war may be ascribed rather to Mahomedan than Russian enterprise, and is a sign of the intense hatred with which Mussulmans in general regard Russia:—

While a faction among us has been gloating over the news that "only women and children" would be left to be dealt with in Bulgaria, and has been shrieking day by day to the Government "You must not help the Turks," we will tell them what has been and is even now being done in India by Russian agents. We know what we say in communicating to the British public that while this cry of "Neutrality—neutrality" is dinned in all ears, Russian agents are steadily working to incite the Ameer of Cabul to use his army of seventy thousand men against the Government of British India. Those best fitted to judge will allow that if Russia could thus once obtain the direction of Affghan policy our European troops must be raised to one hundred and fifty thousand men, and our army-charges to thirty-five millions sterling. Sufficient information on this head, and of the best kind, may be found in an admirable lecture delivered by Mr. Bourke at King's Lynn, on January 30, 1873, and reported in the daily journals. We have, then, the strongest grounds for declaring that very recently Russian agents have been at Cabul, endeavouring to seduce Shere Ali into this desperate course of war. We will state the terms offered in the name of the Russian Government by these semi-official go-betweens. They covenant to deliver up Abdul Rahmen, to subsidise the Ameer with Russian gold, and to reward him with the British territory down to the Jhelum. If the information which warrants this were made known the Government at St. Petersburg would, as of old, repudiate the exploded plot; but whoever knows the doings of Simonivitch and Vitkovitch in Persia should never be misled by that established denegation. "But this is the 'Indian nightmare' again," some will say: "the Indian chiefs and people take no interest in the question of Constantinople or of English policy, and with Affghanistan we can deal when the time arrives." We will reply to this also. Besides being enabled to speak so positively about the intrigues of Russian agents at Cabul, we can inform the public that a totally novel and ominous phenomenon is accompanying these intrigues and the course of the Russo-Turkish campaign. For the first time in India, native newspapers are obtaining their own telegraphic news of the war, and are making large profits by selling in the bazaars "Intelligences," of which they distribute tens of thousands at Delhi, Meerut, and the great cities at the cost of two pice each. They actually anticipate the English newspapers there, and a Delhi native Gazette lately printed the Proclamation of Neutrality before it had seen the light in the North-West. Everybody who knows India will confess the novelty and the significance of this, which, unlike the other particulars that we give, can be easily verified, though our information is equally absolute in each case. We do not appeal to frivolous and ignorant people, but to those who, whatever their sympathies, understand the East and our Empire there, when we ask if such are not momentous facts.

AUG. 26.

I send you enclosed a copy of a very important Famine paper, for which I hope you will find room in to-morrow's *Gazette*. It is a report by the Revenue Commissioner Southern Division, summarizing the opinions of the Collectors and their Assistants, and giving his own, on the working of the Civil Agency rates in the famine districts. This report is conclusive as to the sufficiency of the much-abused subsistence rate, "provided," to use the words of the Government Resolution, "there be a proper and efficient organisation to pick up and deal with special cases of weakly persons." Mr. Robertson says that the Collectors and their Assistants would have at once and strongly denounced the rates, had these been insufficient, and I suppose everybody but the discontented Brahmins will believe these officers have expressed their honest opinions. Confirmation strong, however, is afforded to the correctness of their opinions by the independent testimony of the Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Hewlett, whose extraordinary capacity for work has been developed to the utmost during the famine. Dr. Hewlett travels about almost incessantly inspecting the various gangs of labourers, and the general tenour of his reports is most favourable to the working of the existing system of relief. Thus, in his latest letter, he talks of inspecting ten gangs of 2,530 people, from among whom he selected 98 persons for special treatment. "The rest of the labourers were in very good "condition." Again, he selected 225 persons out of 5,080 persons for special treatment, the rest being "in very good condition." It will be remarked that all the Government officers lay stress on the necessity of the qualifications regarding special treatment; but you must not run away with the impression that these exceptions to the rule have been introduced subsequently to the adoption of the Civil Agency scale of wages, with the view of supplementing its deficiencies. On the contrary, the Collectors have had discretionary grants to administer from the beginning, and the Government Resolution providing for the relief of children under seven years of age and women taking care of them is dated December 26th 1876, while the reduced scale of wages on Civil Agency works was not sanctioned till towards the end of January. It is therefore distinctly proved that the administration of famine relief in this Presidency has been successfully carried out with rates which the Madras Government says people cannot live on. Lord Lytton should submit Mr. Robertson's report to the Duke of Buckingham and ask his Grace what he has to say to it. What can he say, except that the Madras authorities worked the policy which has been successful in Bombay not only without zeal or intelligence, but with the determination that it should fail, and that Dr. Cornish's theories should be justified by the results of their administration. In fact, that they have preferred their own ease and the applause of an unthinking mob to the public interests.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a report of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Mills in the *Times of India* of the 15th inst., which "certainly bears evidence to a very satisfactory state of affairs," according to that organ, I find the following remarks:—1. "The mill first commenced work about this time last year. It might have commenced earlier but circumstances rendered this impossible." 2. "The net profit made since January is Rs. 82,847, which, with Rs. 8,177 brought forward from last account, make up in all Rs. 91,024, which, divided amongst a thousand shares of Rs. 1,000 each, makes an interest of 16⅔ per cent." 3. "The Chairman recommends a dividend only at 12 per cent." "It is proposed to carry the remainder Rs. 31,024 towards the formation of a reserve fund." .. "The average rates at which the company has sold its yarns and cloth are 7 3-16 as. and 8 11-16 as. respectively."

One or two very simple remarks naturally strike one on reading this report:—1. The Chairman and directors seem rather bullishly and very complacently to assume that they might have commenced work in the face of impossibility. 2. Rs. 91,024 on a capital of 1000 shares at Rs. 1,000 each or Rs. 1,000,000, appears to me to be about 9 91 per cent. instead of 16⅔ per cent. 3. If the above be correct, the reserve fund will not benefit much after the payment of a 12 per cent. dividend. 4. The rates named are, probably, a misprint, and mean as. 7 3-12 per lb. for yarns, Rs. 8 11-16 per piece for cloth.

Coompta, Aug. 19. X.

GYMKHANA VS. UNITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the letter signed "Goal" which appeared to-day in your columns, exception is taken to the manner in which the match "Gymkhana v. United" was played. Allow me to offer a few words in defence. One rule which is said to have been continually broken does not exist in the Rugby Union Code, viz. "when a *man* be fairly held he must have down;" the rule is "when the *ball* is fairly held, &c.," which makes a vast difference; and to his ignorance of the exact wording of the rule may probably be attributed a great deal of the (in his eyes) unnecessary pushing. When one side greatly outweighs the other, as was the case in the above match, the scrummages are broken up as soon as formed, and loose scrummages take place, and in the indiscriminate kicking at the ball which ensues, a few accidental hacks are received, which ought to be taken as good naturedly as they are given. As to picking up the ball when dead, or in the scrummages, when that did take place, which was not often, the umpires, who performed their duties to the entire satisfaction of both clubs, immediately had the ball taken back and started afresh. QUARTER-BACK.

August 24.

A FLAT DENIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall thank you if you will publish the following in contradiction to a letter signed "Eye-Witness," which appeared in your paper to-day.

Let me state what takes place at my station nearly every morning when the Veraur local train comes in. The brake vans are generally crowded with fish-women with baskets of fish, and in the hurry-scurry of removing them they often get upset, and the quarrelling, shouting, and sometimes fighting amongst themselves cause a great hubbub.

The writer of the letter referred to has been miserably deceived. I invite him to study the characters of the fish women of Bombay. He is present, I believe, nearly every morning when this particular train arrives; if he stands by and watches, and makes enquiries, he will find that the men whom he calls railway officers are really fishermen, and men belonging to the women.

I hope the busy penman will apologize for having been too ready in inventing a false report tending to libel.—Yours obediently, FRANK PARKER,

Grant Road, Aug. 24. Station Master.

_ "Eye-Witness" ought now to satisfy himself of the correctness of Mr. Parker's explanation, for his charge ought to be withdrawn as publicly as it was made if it cannot be substantiated.—ED. B. G.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

AHMEDABAD, AUGUST 23.

IT rained a little here on the 21st, and it promised more, but we were disappointed. Two moderate showers of rain are, by experienced agriculturists, considered sufficient to perfect the growth of the early sown *bajree* crops, which in some places have neither lost vigour nor sustained injury, and recourse is being had to irrigation in fields in which there are wells. Wells ought to be multiplied to meet the wants of a season like the present one, in order to give every facility for irrigation. Some cheap and simple machine for raising water, like the one invented by Mr. McCornes, of Melbourne, about which I read in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 15th., is wanted.

KHANDEISH, DHULIA, AUGUST 24.

NOT a drop of rain has fallen for weeks, and the price of grain is gradually rising, and fodder also getting scarce. Dire famine, indeed, appears to be drawing nearer and nearer. At present the staple food, which is *jowari*, is five times dearer than in ordinary years—it can hardly be had at 4½ seers per rupee, instead of 19 seers. Numbers of Bheels and *kunbis* have been flocking here, and are employed on different relief works, but many have left for the Holkar's territory. On bazaar day, the grain dealers were seized with a panic that the bazaar was to be looted, and the rumour having spread, the scene was one of wild confusion. Our Collector with other officers was soon on the spot, and at once confidence was restored and order established.

If it should rain within a week (and there are appearances now of coming rain) there is a possibility of the crops yielding 50 per cent., otherwise they will be past all hopes. Cholera is still prevalent to some extent, but stringent measures have been adopted for cleansing the town and preventing the river water from getting polluted. Our able Deputy Collector, Mr. Edwards, exercises a very effective supervision, and all necessary sanitary measures are in course of being carried out. If it does not rain shortly, a water-famine must ensue, as the Panjna river is very nearly dried up, and the water of the large Mookti tank has nearly run out.

CARELESS DRIVING.

A LITTLE native girl, 4 years of age, was run over on Saturday afternoon by a carriage in Obelisk road and much injured, in fact she is not expected to live. The brougham was driven by a native coachman and the occupants of it were two European ladies. Instead of stopping, the driver made off as fast as he could, and the Police, though they tried to catch him, failed as he had the start of them. We wonder whether the ladies became aware of what had happened, and whether they enquired of their coachman the reason of his driving at racing speed. The carriage drove from Obelisk road across the bridge on Grant Road, where it was lost sight of by the policemen in pursuit.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

CHAMPION ATHLETIC MEETING.

Monday, Sept. 24th—Throwing the hammer; half mile flat race; wide jump; 100 yards flat race.

Tuesday, 25th—3 miles walking race; throwing the cricket ball; quarter mile flat race.

Wednesday, 26th—Hurdle race; putting the shot; high jump; 1 mile flat race.

All events are open to officers of the Army and Navy, members of the Civil Service, and of the Byculla, Bombay, Bengal, United Service, Madras Western India, Sind and Allahabad Clubs.

Entries Rs. 5 for the jumps, throwing the cricket ball, hammer and shot. 1 G. M. for all other events. Entries to close on the 31st August. After that date and up to the 10th Sept. the entrance fees will be doubled.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned

N. R. OLIVER, } Hon. Secs.
C. YOUNG, }

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—CRICKET.

TO-DAY a game will be played, in which "England" plays the "World." The following members are playing:—

England.	*The World.*
Walter.	Macrae.
Rayner.	Ward.
Moore.	Chalmers.
Harrison.	Mackenzie.
Mull.	Cameron.
Stopford.	Moir.
Oliver.	Murray.
Maule.	Tennent.
Read.	Arthur.
Lyon.	McGavin.
Challoner.	Mahon.

THE IMMIGRANTS INTO BOMBAY FROM THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

FROM a register kept at the office of the Commissioner of Police of immigrants arriving from the famine districts from the 15th inst. to the 24th inst. (Friday) it appears that during those ten days there have come in 9,875 persons, viz:—4,041 men, 3,177 women, and 2,657 children. They are said to have come principally from the following places:—Sattara, Ajungud, Malligaum, Sholapore, Ahmednuggur, Kholapore, Bhoee, Poona, Rutnagiri, Mahableshwur, Lamaha, Andooly, Malaker, Khed, Sanglee, Ahmedabad, Nassick, Junair, Kattywar, and Panier. They are at present located in different parts of the native town. Numbers are to be found at Doongree, Pinjrapole, Coolywada, Mandvie Bunder, Warree Bunder, and Chinch Bunder, and others have taken up their abode about Pydownie, Kudduck, Cammatteepoora, Chunduwady, Chunna Bhutty, Coombarwada, Bhooleshwar, Mogbat, the Two Tanks, Colaba, Khetwady, Bengalpoora, Parel, and on the Flats at Byculla and Mahaluxmee. The majority of the immigrants are cultivators. Very few among them have means of subsistence. Some will be able to support themselves for a time in the event of being unable to procure work by parting with the trinkets they have been able to save so far and have brought with them; but numbers of them are quite destitute. Their appearance generally is reported by the police to be very miserable and wretched, the children especially being much reduced. At present one good meal of dholl and rice is being supplied to some four or five thousand of these people daily at Pinjrapole by a number of Hindoo Maharajs who reside in the neighbourhood, and others are fed daily by means of private charity at the Mandvie Bunder. We append a detailed list of the immigrants who have arrived daily since the 15th inst. The numbers have been ascertained by persons employed by the Commissioner of Police and stationed at the Musjid, Warree, Carnac, and Boree Bunders; at the several railway stations, on the B. B and C. I. Railway from Colaba, and on the G. I. P. Railway from Boree Bunder, to Dadur; and at the Sion and Mahim causeways. This system provides a complete plan of supervision of all the approaches to Bombay, both by sea and land. The figures are as follows:—

Date. Aug.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Daily total.
15	187	124	97	408
16	189	183	118	490
17	280	174	147	601
18	352	256	191	799
19	365	296	300	961
20	535	379	310	1,224
21	665	469	407	1,541
22	[illegible]	421	345	[illegible]
23	530	422	372	1,326
24	456	422	370	1,248
Total	4,041	3,177	2,657	9,875

CRICKET.

SCRATCH ELEVEN VERSUS THE GYMKHANA.

ON Saturday, a match was played on the Gymkhana ground between an eleven of the Gymkhana Cricket Club, and a scratch team got up for the occasion amongst those who do not belong to the Gymkhana. Play commenced a little before eleven o'clock. The Gymkhana won the toss and elected to bat, sending in Tennent and Oliver to the bowling of Harrington and Whitehead. Tennent took the first over from Harrington, and after two had been run for a wide he was caught at slip through playing at a ball which rose suddenly and which had been better left alone. Walter took Tennent's place, and some very steady play followed. The new batsman, after an over or two, cut Harrington splendidly for four, and followed that up with a fine drive for three. The scoring board soon showed 30 up, when Corkery (fast underhand) went on in place of Harrington, and Oliver was caught by Cannon in his first over, through attempting to chop a grub into the slips. Two wickets down for 37, Oliver having scored 13. Harrison, who came next, opened his account with the scorers by a fine forward cut for three off the first ball delivered to him by Whitehead. Nothing further of note occurred till Harrison was bowled by Corkery. The score then stood at 54, to which Harrison had contributed seven. Stopford was next man in. At this point Whitehead, who had been bowling steadily—sending down 9 overs, four maidens, for 12 runs—was relieved by Harrington, and runs came very quickly, the scoring board showing 70 up in a few minutes. At length, Corkery clean bowled Stopford, who had made 13. The score now stood at 72 for four wickets. Lyon faced Walter and commenced in lively style by putting two successive balls from Harrington away for 2 and 3 respectively. The next ball, Walter lost his wicket most unfortunately; he played a ball hard down on the ground and it rolled back and just touched the wicket, shaking off a bail. Walter had shown some very excellent cricket for his 27 runs. Five wickets down for 80. Moore came next, and the runs were put on very quickly. When Moore had made 12, he was bowled by Harrington with a full pitch. Six wickets for 100. Cameron was next, and he and Lyon knocked the balls about to some purpose, the scoring board soon showing 120. McMeekin (slow underhand) bowled in place of Harrington, but only sent down two overs, with the result that sixteen runs were added to the score. Corkery bowled Lyon in his next over for 38—7 for 138. Chalmers was next in. Whitehead again took the ball, in place of McMeekin, and Cameron having scored a single, Chalmers, favoured by his long reach, took two balls successively off the leg stump, one of which hits brought four, and the other, through a bit of loose fielding, six runs. In Corkery's next over, he sent Cameron back to the tent with 15 runs to his credit—8 for 151—and in the course of the over following from the same bowler Chalmers skied a ball to the on and was well caught by McMeekin,—9 for 158. Macrae had taken the place of Cameron, and J. Oliver took that of Chalmers. After two more overs, Harrington was sent on in place of Whitehead and Macrae played his first ball on to his wicket from the off finishing, the innings for 165.

After a short interval the scratch team commenced their innings by sending in Strip and Harrington to the bowling of Harrison and Stopford and when time was called for tiffin 10 runs had been made. The game commenced again at 2-30, Macrae bowling *vice* Harrison. The batsmen played very steadily, and runs came slowly but surely. After 5 or 6 overs Chalmers went on *vice* Stopford. For the next 10 or 12 overs, the play was very good all round, and 40 was hoisted on the telegraph board. Harrington made a very fine drive for 5, and 50 was put up, when Oliver relieved Chalmers, and in his second over Strip was given out leg before wicket. One wicket for 50 runs, Strip having scored 15. McMeekin took his place, and was bowled by a bailer from Oliver, after making 2 runs—2 for 55. Corkery, the next man in, commenced very well with a 4 off Stopford, who had relieved Macrae. Harrington also made two three very neat hits, and 70 was put up. After another over, Cameron took Oliver's place, and Oliver went on at the other end, *vice* Stopford, with slow lobs; and with his first ball, he bowled Corkery. 3 wickets for 80 runs, the last man having made 11. Muirhead, next man in, was caught by Stopford in the same over without having added to the score. Cannon coming in next, Harrison relieved Cameron, and in his first over bowled Harrington, who had played first rate cricket all through and scored 43. Five wickets down for 89 runs. Lake followed, and after another over Macrae relieved Oliver. Soon 100 was shown on the telegraph board, when Lake, who had been slogging a bit, was bowled by Harrison. Six for 113, of which the last man made 12. McAffee was next in. Cameron was bowled by Macrae, and Whitehead, who followed, was bowled by a bailer from the same bowler, without the score being altered. Devlin having joined McAffee, the latter made a couple of nice hits of Harrison's next over, but was soon afterwards caught by Oliver off Macrae—9 wickets for 120 runs. Brain, the last man in, was caught by Lyon off Macrae after driving the same bowler once for four, and the innings closed for 124 runs. It being now only a quarter past five, the Gymkhana went in again, Oliver and Tennent batting to the bowling of Corkery and Harrington. After a few overs which were pretty well knocked about, Oliver, in attempting a leg hit off Harrington, dragged the ball round into his wicket—1 wicket for 21 runs, of which Oliver made 13. Harrison came in next, and Whitehead relieved Corkery. In Harrington's next over he bowled and caught Harrison very cleverly—2 wickets down for 33 runs, the last man having made 4. Chalmers was next man in, and both batsmen knocked the balls about a bit for an over or two, till Tennent put one of Whitehead's into McAffee's hands at point,—a very smart catch for. Three 49. Moore took Tennent's place, and off Whitehead's next over, Chalmers was splendidly caught at point in trying to drive a bail ball—4 for 56, Chalmers having made 13. Macrae came in, but only received one ball, completing the over, when time was called. The score and bowling analysis are appended:—

GYMKHANA.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Tennent, ct Cameron, b Harrington	0	ct McAffee b Whitehead	22
N R Oliver, ct Cannon, b Corkery	13	b Harrington	13
Walter, b Harrington	27		
Harrison, b Corkery	7	ct and b Harrington	4
Stopford, b Corkery	13		
Lyon, b Corkery	38		
Moore, b Harrington	12	not out	0
Cameron, b Corkery	15		
Chalmers, ct McMeekin, b Corkery	13	ct McAffee, b Whitehead	13
Macrae, b Harrington	10	not out	0
J Oliver not out	0		
Byes 8; leg byes 4; wides 3 =	15	Byes 3, wide 1 =	4
Total	165	Total	56

SCRATCH TEAM.

Harrington, b Harrison	43
Strip, l. b. w. b N Oliver	15
McMeekin, b N Oliver	2
Corkery, b N Oliver	11
Muirhead, ct Stopford, b N Oliver	0
Lake, b Harrison	12
Cannon, b Macrae	13
Maidment, ct N Oliver, b Macrae	7
Whitehead, b Macrae	0
McAffee, not out	0
Brain, ct Lyon, b Macrae	4
Byes, 7; leg bye 1; wides 9 =	17
Total	134

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

GYMKHANA 1st INNINGS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maiden overs.	Wickets
Harrington	73	63	0	4
Whitehead	60	26	4	0
Corkery	85	45	1	6
McMeekin	10	16		

Harrington bowled 2 wides.

SECOND INNINGS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maiden overs.	Wickets
Corkery	30	16	0	0
Harrington	45	23	0	2
Whitehead	20	13	1	2

Harrington bowled one wide.

SCRATCH TEAM.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maiden overs.	Wickets
Harrison	35	16	2	2
Stopford	65	32	2	0
Macrae	85	39	4	4
Chalmers	30	2	3	0
N. Oliver	50	18	2	4
Cameron	10	3	0	0

Harrison bowled 3 wides, Chalmers 3, and Cameron 3.

The last analysis is slightly incorrect, as it does not tally with the score.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAINFALL AT POONA.

POONA, AUG. 26.

Heavy showers fell here this afternoon and evening for the first time for a fortnight. There is a good prospect of the rain continuing.

DEPARTURE OF THE VICEROY.

H. E. the Viceroy left last night as arranged.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS AND THE VICEROY.

BELLARY, AUG. 26.

His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, Colonel Shaw Stewart, and Captain Gordon arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning. The Collector met H. E. the Governor at Gundical. The Viceroy arrives at seven to-night, and the whole party stays with the Collector. The Governor's train passed over the new Nuggery bridge, the Duke driving the engine. It is rumoured that the Viceroy and the Governor will visit the public railway works in the morning, and the relief camp in the afternoon. A Levée will also be held.

BELLARY, AUG. 26, 8-55 P.M.

H. E. the Viceroy arrived by special train at six o'clock this evening. He was received at the platform by the Duke of Buckingham, the Collector, the General, and the Judge. There was a large gathering of the chief Civil and Military authorities. After introductions by His Grace, the Viceroy, the Duke, the Collector, and Aid-de-Camp drove off in carriages to the Collector's house. Early to-morrow the Duke, the Viceroy, and Collector visit the jail. Afterwards the party visit the nearest relief camp; other movements uncertain. The Viceroy's train halted at Nuggery bridge and Lord Lytton inspected it. The Viceroy leaves early on Tuesday morning.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT FOR RICE THEFTS.

Several starving wretches were tried and whipped with cat-o'-nine tails on Sunday last by a sharp Bengal Civilian for petty rice thefts. Punishment ranging from 60 to 150 lashes. One man fainted under the infliction of the punishment. The Collector was absent when this occurred. It is reported that one man has since died.

REMOVAL OF A DISTRICT FAMINE OFFICER.

Major Thomas, District Famine Officer, has been censured and removed to Kurnool for cutting a woman's hair for petty rice theft. This matter was reported direct to the Governor by a gentleman who witnessed the hair-cutting.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FIGHTING AT ESKI DJUMA.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

Mehemet Pasha reports that the Turkish Left Wing and Right Wing have repulsed an attack of fourteen Battalions of Russian troops at Eski Djuma.

THE FIGHTING IN THE SCHIPKA PASS.

An official Russian despatch has been received stating that desperate fighting took place in the Schipka Pass on the 23rd instant. The battle commenced at 4 a.m., and lasted incessantly until noon, after which the Russians still maintained their ground but had lost heavily.

Suleiman Pasha has sent a telegraphic account of the fighting on the 21st instant (the day on which he renewed his attack on the Russian positions) in which he states that the Turks on that day scaled the heights of the Pass and fought for fourteen hours. The positions they had conquered were retained, but the attack on the Russian entrenchments was not successful. Suleiman, however, has hopes that he may ultimately succeed in dislodging the enemy.

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, AUG. 26.

General Radetsky, with the eight Russian Army Corps, is holding Tirnova, Grabowa (Gabrova), and Selvi, and has reinforced the Russians in the Schipka Pass.

The vanguard of Suleiman Pasha's Right Wing, which has crossed the Balkans by the Hainboghaz Pass, is advancing towards Bebrova (? Gabrova).

A Russian official despatch has been received, in which the Russians admit having been repulsed by Mehemet Pasha at Eski Djuma, and having had to fall back upon Sultankoi.

AFFAIRS IN CRETE.

A statement that an insurrection had broken out in Crete has been denied, though agitation exists in the island.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 27th ulto, via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day, per P. and O. Steamer Australia.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, AUGUST 24, NOON.

Total	Week's Sales of Cotton	41,000 bales.
	Amount forwarded	2,000 do.
Do.	Week's sales of Surats	5,000 do.
Do.	Week's Imports of Cotton ..	11,000 do.
Do.	do. do. Surats ..	1,000 do.
Do.	Stock of Cotton	817 000 do.
Do.	do. Surats	57,000 do.
Do.	do. of Cotton in London..	34,000 do.

LONDON, AUG. 24, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quite. Surats quite.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	5 1-16
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-10½
8½ lbs. do.	6-10½
40s Mule Twist	0-10
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight...	1-8⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82¾
4½ per cent. do.	83
5½ per cent. do.	88⅞
per cent. Consols for account	95⅛
per cent. French Rente, 1872	106⅜
Bar Silver	54⅜
Total Coin in the Bank of France ..	£88,900,000
„ Notes in Circulation	£94,800,000

About £125,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

Arrival—Australia.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, AUG. 25, 4-12 P.M.

Mail Steamer Mirzapore, from China, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—AUG. 26.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. W., ther. max. 84, W. B. 79, min. 74, bar. 29.92.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. N. W. 3, ther. 83, bar. 30.9.

MANGALORE 4-52 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. E., N. W. Fall of rain 2 cents.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. light, ther. 87.

RAIN AND CROP REPORTS.

THE Gazette of India of Saturday last contains the following general remarks on the weather and crops for the week ending on the 23rd inst. Reports from Madras state, that there has been a good fall of rain in Malabar, the Nilgiris, Kistna, and in part of Chingleput. The fall has been insufficient in Vizagapatam, and elsewhere slight, though general. In Bombay there has been no sufficient fall anywhere, except in Kanara. In the Northern Deccan, Kattiawar, Guzerat, Khandesh, Nasik and the Concan the need for rain is urgent. In Sind great anxiety is caused by the extreme lowness of the Indus. From the Central Provinces reports state that but little rain has fallen there except in Sambulpur and in Raipur. This break is injurious to the rice crops, but they will be saved if rain falls within ten days. General prospects are favourable. In Central India and Berar no rain has fallen, and from Rajputana slight showers only are reported; in Ajmere, Jaipur, and Alwar the condition of the crops is critical, and there is a general want of fodder and pasture in the whole of Rajputana. In Bengal the general prospects are good, although in parts of Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur more rain is wanted for transplantation. In Assam prospects are favourable. In the N. W. Provinces, good showers have fallen at Fyzabad; from the eastern districts—Jhansi, Agra, Meerut and Bareilly,—slight showers are reported; the western districts are suffering severely from drought. In the Punjab agricultural prospects are bad; rain has fallen at Umballa, Rawul Pindi and in parts of Lahore.

YESTERDAY afternoon showers of rain began to fall in Bombay, which continued at intervals until midnight. There is every appearance of a coming downpour, in which we may be disappointed, but there is a complete change from the dry and bright weather which we have experienced for several weeks past.

THE correspondent who gave us the remarkable information about the Viceroy's antipathy to officers of native regiments, regrets to say that he was misled. He had heard the report mentioned publicly at mess, and at the time he wrote he had every reason to believe it was true. As the whole affair is thus traceable to mere mess gossip, no good purpose would be served by saying any more about it. All's well that ends well. If anybody ever believed that Lord Lytton disliked native army officers, he knows now that His Excellency is always ready to give them as warm a welcome as he would give to their brethren of the European Army.

THE Times of India still tries to justify its telegram about Russian intrigues with Mahratta princes, although it has been assured on the best authority that the Government of India knows nothing about the information which its London correspondent telegraphed definitely had been received by the India Office. Our ridicule of such a piece of news would, says our contemporary, which has hitherto been very careful of wounding the susceptibilites of native chiefs, "scarcely be accepted as very brilliant in a pot-house debate." Perhaps our contemporary is right, as we are willing to concede that he may be an authority on the ordinary quality of the conversations he mentions. Meanwhile, this is what the Pioneer has to say on the subject:—

"We are informed by telegraph that the Times of India has received a sensational telegram from its London correspondent to the effect that the India Office has received ample proofs of Russian intrigues with Afghan and Mahratta chiefs, to be developed to further extremities in the event of England declaring war with Russia. The story is absurd on its face, and something more than scandalous in its application to 'Mahratta chiefs.' That Russia might attempt intrigues of the most farfetched kind is of course always possible, but the present story has all the appearance of being a very silly canard, and its publication in the form in which we are led by our telegram to understand that it appears, is little less than disgraceful."

IT is but justice to His Excellency the Governor to point out a mistake which he made in his speech at the Poona Fine Art Exhibition. Sir Richard claimed as a "Bombay man, Major Gill, of Ajunta, who painted copies of those wonderful wall paintings," &c. Major Gill was in the Madras Army, and rose in the 44th Native Infantry. Apropos of this subject another famous artist, Colonel Walter Fane, who rose in the 11th Madras N. I., has been ere this claimed by the Bengal Presidency, which is a similar oversight.

H. E. THE VICEROY visited on Friday the relief Camp recently formed near Poona. His Excellency has given a prize to the students of the Civil Engineering College, a donation to the Native Library, and Rs. 1,000 to be divided among the charitable institutions and schools of Poona.

WE hear that the Viceroy has conferred the personal title of Rao Bahadur on Mr. Gopalrao Hari Deshmuk, Joint Judge of Tanna, and that Mr. Coghlan, the Judge of Tanna, has been directed to present the diploma formally to Mr. Gopalrao Hari.

WE are not disposed to be always calling "where are the police?" but we think that on Friday night somebody was seriously to blame for permitting a rabble of natives to hold possession of Queen's Road for several hours. These people let off fireworks and danced and shouted in the middle of the thoroughfare. Some of them were fond of dropping spluttering squibs in front of horses and then running away. One young man did this when a gentleman driving a skittish horse was going to Malabar Hill. The animal started and plunged, but fortunately was soon pulled up, whereupon the driver, who had kept his eye on the squib-exploder, gave his horse in charge of the ghorawalla and got down and "chivvied" the young man until he caught him, and that young man was scarcely likely to throw any more squibs in front of horses that night. A lady going to Malabar Hill had to stop at Marine Lines station and go home through the native town, as her horses were startled by the blue lights or fireworks that were spluttering on the road or flaming and fizzing in the air, and refused to proceed. The lady wanted to know where the police were, but not a man of the force was in sight while these natives were amusing themselves with blocking up the road, startling horses, and endangering lives. There was disgraceful neglect of duty on somebody's part, and the Commissioner of Police ought to learn who was to blame.

WE learn that owing to great scarcity prevailing in several places in the Nassick districts some of the poorer classes, such as bheels, koolies, and even kunbies, have resorted to looting. The police have arrested at least 200 men, and so wide-spread is the mischief that as many more are expected soon to add to the number. The grain sellers will not supply grain at reasonable rates, and the poorer cultivators are now starving, and go begging from village to village. Fields are fast becoming arid wastes and water in nullahs, rivers, and tanks is very scanty—in many places it is not to be had. Such is already the dreadful state of the Nassick Zillah. Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, Mr. A. K. Nairne, and Major W. H. Wilson are about to meet, by order of Government, to devise such measures as will alleviate the sufferings of the people. Cholera, too, we hear, is doing its dire work.

THE police have a difficult and delicate task to accomplish, says the Madras Times, in preserving order among the large number of villagers who have found their way to Madras owing to the present time of scarcity. In some cases physical force is absolutely necessary to keep them in their proper places and prevent accidents, but, while exercising such force, the police peons ought to exercise the care which they are instructed to observe by their superiors. The other day a woman was carried into the Marine Dispensary in an almost lifeless state, for it would appear that the woman was struck by a police constable on her stomach and fell into a swoon. The apothecary of the dispensary applied some remedies and restored the woman to consciousness and sent her on to the hospital.

MR. C. A. ELLIOTT and Major Moncrieff, R. E. will be employed as Famine Commissioners under the Mysore Government. The Nizam's Government expects for certain famine in four districts, the population of which is six and a half lakhs. Prices there are now four seers a rupee for jowaree. If there is a good fall of rain in October the famine there may ease in February; till then, about 1,20,000 people will require support. The Nizam's treasury is, unfortunately, not very full, as the collections were forty seven lakhs short last year.

MR. J. F. PRICE, Collector of Cuddapah, considers that there will, at the termination of the famine, be found more than 25 per cent. of friendless orphans among the children now on gratuitous relief.

IT is reported that Dr. Lewis and Dr. D. D. Cunningham are at present engaged in investigating the nature of the fevers which have recently been prevalent in Bombay and Madras. A report on this subject by these gentlemen is shortly expected by Government.

WE understand that the deficiencies of the existing system of irrigation in Sind are of such a nature as to make it necessary to call for a thorough investigation with reference to both its administrative and engineering aspects. The Bombay Government have therefore been requested to take such steps for causing such an investigation to be carried out with a view to the adoption of whatever measures may be thought advisable for remedying existing evils.

MR. STUART BAYLEY is appointed temporarily additional Financial Secretary to the Supreme Government.

WE are informed that the scheme for recasting the Code of Criminal Procedure, now in the hands of the Legislative Department, has the general approval of the Secretary of State.

WE understand that Mr. W. R. Benson, District Judge, Banda, N. W. Provinces, has been permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service, from the 12th August last.

THE Nagasaki papers announce the death, from dysentery, of Captain Bax, R.N., of H.M.S. Sylvia. The deceased officer, who was only thirty-nine years of age, appears to have been very popular and deeply regretted.

THE many friends of Lieut. Colonel R.K. Jones, H. M.'s 57th Regiment, will with regret hear of this gallant officer's death, which took place on the 6th July last, at sea, on the voyage home to England from Ceylon. Previous to his departure from the island, on leave of absence to recruit his failing health, he had been ailing some time, and the sea voyage apparently being too much for his weakness, he succumbed under it. Colonel Jones was an able and competent field-officer, and a thorough good soldier, a strict and just disciplinarian, and for the soldiers' welfare under him an advocate and friend.

SIR SEYMOUR BLANE passed his public examination in the Bankruptcy Court on the 20th of July. The unsecured debts amounted to £35,564, and the partly secured debts to £14,429, the value of the securities being £12,500. The assets amounted to £5,026.

WHILE Colonel Beddome, the Conservator of Forests, Madras, was out inspecting the Annamallai Forests on the 20th instant, he unexpectedly came "face to face" upon a huge tigress, within ten yards of him. The Colonel was on foot, but had his rifle with him. A well directed ball entered the chest of the animal and disabled it, and another ball finished its career.

THE B.I.S.N. steamer Mecca has been able to get off the Krishna shoal without any assistance and without any very material injury, and is now safe at Rangoon. It is a satisfaction to know that she got off the shoal by her own exertions prior to the arrival of the paddle steamer Rangoon which went to her assistance.

A CONSIDERABLE amount of anxiety is being felt at Shanghai at the protracted absence of the Eaglet and the Lauderdale, both of which ships are long overdue there from Nagasaki. It seems that a quantity of wreckage and several life-buoys were found by a ship, but she neither stopped to see what name was painted on the buoys nor thought the fact of sufficient consequence to report. The circumstance, however, reached the ears of Lloyd's agents, and their surveyor is said to be of opinion that what was seen belonged to one or both of the missing vessels. It is pretty certain that they must have been caught in the typhoon through which the City of Peking passed about the 15th July. Still all hope is not yet given up, and H. M. gunboat Frolic has left in search of the two ships.

As soon as the insurrection in Japan is suppressed, the Mitsu Bishi Steamship Company proposes starting a line of steamers between Yokohama, Hongkong, and London, and another between Japan and Australia, calling en route at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Batavia. Five English steamers to be employed on these lines have just been purchased by the Company, in addition to others already in their hands. Such a display of enterprise on the part of our Japanese friends would have been thought incredible ten or even five years ago.

WE understand that out of the estimated amount of capital required (i.e. six lakhs) for the construction of the line of Railway from the Dildarnagar station of the East Indian Railway to a point on the Ganges opposite Ghazipur, Rs. 5,05,600 has been lent by local capitalists.

WE learn that the Maharajah of Jeypore has written an elaborate minute on the subject of the threatened famine in his territory. His Highness is fully prepared to institute extensive relief works should such be necessary.

A NATIVE woman was put upon her trial at the Salem Sessions, the other day, for having caused the death of her child by throwing it into a well. The first witness in the case, the village munsiff, deposed, that on being informed that a woman had thrown her child into a well, he hastened to the spot and found prisoner seated near by weeping, with another child by her; on being questioned she stated that her husband was very ill and unable to work, and that being herself unable to attend to his wants and support her children she had resolved to drown both her little ones and destroy herself. She had thrown in the infant aged about eight months, but when she was about to throw the elder child in, it cried out piteously and her resolution failed her. The Court convicted the prisoner, and the Session Judge, in passing a sentence of transportation for life upon the woman, expressed his regret at being unable to award a less severe punishment in the case.

A REMARKABLE case of matricide has been under review in the Calcutta High Court, in which Mr. E. B. Thornhill, the Judge of Banda, sentenced the prisoner to death, which has been commuted into one of transportation for life. The reason which no doubt actuated this change was the extreme youth of the culprit, and the fact of his having committed the murder without premeditation, in the heat of passion, being goaded thereto by the abuse of his mother, an irascible old lady, who not content with keeping her son without food for a couple of days, did, when the lad went to prepare something for himself, spit into the thalee, and tantalizingly told him that he was not his father's son if he did not slay her before he ate. This the boy did, and the result is transportation for life.

THE following shocking story is supplied to the Delhi Gazette by its Patiala correspondent:—"A village, called Nahore, has lately been the scene of a diabolical murder. A man, as usual in India, had two jealous and spiteful wives; one of them had a child, while the other had none. One day the mother of the child had occasion to go out on domestic business, leaving the infant in her apartment; her rival availing herself of the opportunity, butchered it, and prepared a dish of its flesh, and offered it to her husband on his return home from agricultural labour. He sat to it, but after taking a morsel or two and finding the taste differing, suspected at once the safety of his child, and getting up went into the apartment of his other wife, which he found empty; he returned back and questioned the miscreant about the dish of meat she had offered him, when she at once said it was that of his child. The man was horror-struck, but recovering himself ran out and reported the fact to the police, who came immediately and took charge of the guilty woman. The case is under investigation."

A EUROPEAN gentleman, named H. P. Patton, aged fifty years, residing in Calcutta, met with a sad accident a week ago, which resulted in his death. It appears that he went to sleep on the roof of his house. At three o'clock in the morning he woke up, and looked for his slippers, which he had deposited before going to sleep a few feet from him. Being short-sighted he was unable to find them, and being tired he leaned against a jar which stood at the edge of the terrace, which had no balustrade. In so doing the jar turned over, and he, losing his balance, was precipitated below, a height of twenty-four feet, falling on some pieces of old iron, and seriously injured his left side, face, and ankle. On being picked up by his servants, who came to his rescue, he was conveyed to his quarters, and his medical attendant was sent for and treated by him. At 1 p. m. of the same day he sent his servant out to purchase one anna worth of opium; but the man, for some reason or other, purchased only three pice worth, which quantity he swallowed (whether for the purpose of alleviating his pain, or to commit suicide consequent on his extreme sufferings, is not known) in the presence of his son, Loudon Patton.

SOME further particulars, regarding the assassination of Mr. Moore, have been received by the Lahore paper, which are not without interest. The assassin, Omar Singh, bad up to the date of this dastardly crime borne a good character, and only resigned an appointment in the police about the middle of last May. He had served in the police for about fourteen years without any record of bad character against him. He resigned his appointment at the urgent request of his relations, who, owing to a propensity he had latterly shown of taciturnity—not speaking to any one for days together—were afraid that he might do harm to himself or some one else. On the ill-fated morning of the assassination, it is supposed that he must have left home with a murderous intention, for before going to Mr. Moore's house, he went to that of the District Superintendent of Police and asked for the "Captain Sahib," who, luckily for himself, was asleep indoors. Failing to see him, Omar Singh went on to the Deputy Commissioner's, and while still on the road, must have seen Mr. Moore come out of the house where he had slept all night. The night had been disagreeably hot, and the unfortunate gentleman, who had spent it very restlessly, came out about 4 a. m. to the chabutra in front of the house, called out for a punkah-cooly, and lying down went to sleep. There are some bushes close to this chabutra, and in these Omar Singh is supposed to have hid himself, until about half an hour after Mr. Moore went to sleep. He then went up to the bed and struck his unsuspecting victim two violent blows with a kasola or Indian hoe. The first blow fell on Mr. Moore's head, severing the jaw from the ear, making a gash down to the throat, and causing a fracture of the base of the skull. The second blow fell on Mr. Moore's hand, severing his thumb from the forefinger. A policeman was on guard at the time, at a short distance from the spot, but says he did not notice the murderer, who was first seized by some of the servants. The version generally given that the murderer was so roughly handled as to become unconscious and unable to give an account of himself, is incorrect. He simply refused to speak. When asked why he had committed the deed, he pointed his finger upwards and put his hands about his throat as if he were tying a rope. There is no foundation for any suspicion that the murder was committed from revenge. Mr. Moore was always most kind and lenient to the natives, and the meanest peasant had always easy access to his presence, if he wished to speak with him. Our informant dwells feelingly upon the loss which the little European community of the district has sustained—a loss which has been felt also throughout the province wherever Mr. Moore was known. Government has lost one of its best officers, and society a genial kind-hearted gentleman.

THE changes consequent upon the removal of Mr. M. B. Rochfort from the Assistant Inspector-Generalship of Railway Police, are notified in the last Calcutta Gazette. Mr. Rochfort is placed in the fourth grade of District Superintendents, and is posted to Backergunge. Mr. C. Jennins, District Superintendent, Durbhunga, is appointed Assistant Inspector-General, Mr. A. Blair, Officiating District Superintendent, Nuddea, acting in that appointment until relieved by Mr. Jennins. Mr. W. D. Pratt, District Superintendent of Police, Hooghly, on leave, is promoted from the 4th to the 3rd grade vice Mr. Rochfort. Mr. Pratt is also appointed to act as Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police during the absence, on furlough, of Captain A. R. Wilkinson.

ON the 5th July last, it was resolved by the House of Commons, on the motion of the Right Hon'ble Wm. Baxter, "that a humble address be presented to Her Majesty that she will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before this House a return showing in detail the expenditure of the Ecclesiastical Department of the Government of India for the year of 1876-77, including the name, official style and designation, Ecclesiastical connection, salary, and allowances, of each Chaplain or Minister in the service of the Government, with the average attendance of Military servants of the Queen at the religious services conducted by him." With reference to this Resolution, we are informed that the Secretary of State has requested the Government of India to furnish the return called for therein, at the same time bearing in mind the fact that the return is to be obtained from the whole of British India.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CIVIL AGENCY RATES IN THE SOUTHERN DIVISION.

From E. P. ROBERTSON, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to the Honorable Major-General M. K. KENNEDY, R.E., Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

Poona, 9th August 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the general report on the working of the Civil Agency rates in the Southern Division, called for in Government memorandom No. 1,193 F., dated 3rd ultimo. Before doing so I wished to obtain the opinions of the Collectors and their Assistants on the subject, and I accordingly addressed the Collectors on the 4th idem. I have now received all their replies, with the exception of that of the Collector of Ratnagiri, Mr Crawford, but I deem it unnecessary further to await his reply.

2. Mr Percival, Collector of Sholapur, has replied briefly as follows;

Before reporting, I sent the following questions to my Assistants as although I know "their opinions generally, I wished to obtain as difinite answers as possible:—

"1. Have people who came on Civil Agency works improved or not?

"2. Have people on any Civil works fallen out of condition to such an extent that they have been obliged to give up the work and come on charitable relief?

3. What has been the effect of the rates on the children?

"The answers to these questions are—

"1. Doubtful, or not improved much.

"2. No such cases known.

"3. Good everywhere."

Mr. Percival observes that Mr. Davidson, who has watched the effect of the Civil rates most carefully, sums up thus:—

"As a whole, I think the Civil rates modified by grants of extra allowance to nursing mothers, and with a little straining the point as to when boys and girls should be counted as men and women, and with payment as charity through the village officers to work-people temporarily unfit for work through illness, have proved quite sufficient to keep the people alive and in health, though not to fully satisfy their appetites, or to keep their strength up to its normal point in an ordinary year."

3. Mr. Percival adds:—

"Soon after I came here, I noticed that growing boys particularly complained of the low rates, and I advised the Taluka Officers to take a liberal view of such cases, which has been, I think, generally done in this District. It is difficult to fix the exact age at which a boy is to be considered to be an adult, and on Civil Agency works this must be left to the relief officers to decide, as cases arise.

"With this exception, I think that the Civil rates have proved sufficient for all persons on light work, and that the distinction between Civil and Public Works rates should be kept up on relief works.

"In order to watch the work-people and give such extra relief as is indicated by Mr. Davidson, Civil relief works should not be scattered. One or two works in each Taluka should, if possible, be chosen of sufficient size to employ all those needing relief who are unfit for Public Works Department labour.

"Such minute supervision is necessary in receiving people in low condition, sending them away when fit for Public Works tasks, arranging about families and sick people, that it does not seem advisable to place the incapable under the Public Works Department to whom they would be a constant trouble, and with the regularity of whose work they would interfere."

4. The Collector of Satara, Mr. Moore, states that from the opinions which his Assistants have expressed on the subject, and from his own observation, it appears to him that the Civil Agency rates are sufficient to maintain persons employed on light labour, such as is exacted on Civil Agency works, in good health and condition. The diet allowed to prisoners in jails, not on hard labour, is given by him as follows; and he observes it will be found on comparison to be almost equal to the Civil Agency rates. Whatever appears extra in this scale as compared with our relief wages can, he states, be purchased with the money allowance of half an anna which the prisoners do not receive, but the Civil Agency labourers do. He adds that it is a well-known fact that, as a rule, prisoners gain in weight during their confinement in the jail, and this only confirms him in the conclusion he has come to as to the sufficiency of the Civil Agency rates:—

	lb.	oz.
Bajri, wheat, jowari, nagli flour..............	1	3
Dal—tur, chunna, mug, masur, math	0	3
Salt	0	6/16
Fresh vegetables	0	6
Curry stuff—onions, red-pepper, turmeric, coriander ...	0	[illegible]
Kokam or tamarind..............................	0	[illegible]
Oil, or its equivalent of ghee, in money value	0	[illegible]
Fuel	1	0

5. Mr. Jacomb, Collector of Ahmednagar, in forwarding the reports of his Assistants which I beg to submit in original for the perusal of Government, observes as follows:—

"In my previous reports on the subject of the Civil Agency rates I recommended a slight increase, as I considered that the rate was sufficient only for a large maintenance; but I am inclined to think now, from the way in which the labourers on Civil Agency works have kept in condition, that the addition of 3 pies which I once thought necessary as a margin for accidents and off-days, was not as a rule indispensable for the sustenance of people on work. In many cases this extra allowance was necessary, and has in reality been provided under the exceptional treatment plan, and I still think that though no harm has come of the reduction of wages, the cost of extras, of village inspection, of feeding weekly wanderers at the relief-houses, of allowances to children under 7 years of age, and of lower-power labour, will about counter-balance the saving that may have been effected under the change of wages."

6. Mr. Norman, Collector of Poona, after consulting his Assistants, has little to add to the reports he has already forwarded on this subject. He observes that—

"It seems to be the general impression, in which he concurs, that Civil Agency rates have proved sufficient for the maintenance of the old and infirm, and such persons as are incapable of performing a fair day's work.

"On the other hand, it must be remembered that the orders of Government, under which special allowances could be granted to all persons in need of such assistance, have been freely made use of.

"It is also as well to note that task work on Civil Agency work has never been rigidly exacted, partly for want of adequate establishment, but chiefly because the people being in very poor condition could not be turned off even if unable to perform the tasks allotted.'

7. It will be seen from the above that all the officers in this Division, who have now had no inconsiderable practical experience, are of opinion that the Civil Agency rates are sufficient to maintain those receiving them in fair condition. I concur fully in this opinion. It must, however, be noticed that all lay no inconsiderable stress on the fact that much of the success attending these rates is due to the exceptional treatment which has been sanctioned by Government in certain cases. In Sholapur they have found it necessary to deal liberally when deciding whether young lads should be rated as boys or as men. The aid given to young children and nursing mothers has been also a great boon, as the Civil Agency rates were not calculated for these exceptional cases.

8. I desire to remark that officers have been most careful to keep strict watch over the cases treated exceptionally, and to prove that many irregularities can have occurred. I may notice the very great zeal and activity of the famine officers who from the return submitted to me have day after day, and in all weathers, personally examined works, and on an average visited from four and five villages daily, personally examining the registers and the people. The zeal and devotion of the officers to their duty is beyond all praise, and I feel confident that Government may reply on the opinions expressed by them, and feel certain that had they found the rates insufficient, they would at once have clearly and strongly represented such to be the case—I have, &c., E. P. Robertson, Revenue Commissioner S. D.

RESOLUTION.—The views expressed by the officers of the Southern Division in the reports now submitted are confirmed by the recorded opinions of the Sanitary Commissioner to the same effect, and also by the opinions of experienced officers in the Kanarese Districts, especially in Kaladgi, the worst of all the districts in the famine area; and Government have therefore every reason for feeling satisfied that the wages all through the famine districts, both on Civil Agency and on Public Works Department rates, when paid under the adjustment of the sliding scale, and for six days only, are safe and sufficient, provided there be a proper and efficient organization to pick up and deal with special cases of weakly persons.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON.
Under-Secretary to Government.

STRONG LIQUOR.—An Indian went into a Chicago saloon and asked for "a gin cocktail with some strength into it." The barkeeper made a mixture of alcohol, pepper, sauce, absinthe, limes and pain killer. The Indian drank it, and about a quart of tears came to his eyes, his mouth contracted to about the size of a safe keyhole, and when he had sufficiently mastered his emotion to speak, he said. "How much's that?" "Fifteen cents," responded the barkeeper. The customer put down a quarter, and said, "Keep the change—have something yourself;" then, wringing the barkeeper's hand, he added, "That's the first good gin I've tasted since I left home—something like liquor, it's sort of quick in taking hold and slow in letting go. Come and see me and I will give you some corn whisky that's better still—whisky that's like swallowing a circular saw whole and then pulling it up again."

BOMBAY.

RAIN IN GOA.—The latest issue of Ultramar says that rain has fallen for some days in Goa and the districts, and in great abundance.

LETTING OFF FIREWORKS.—Several Hindoos and Mahomedans, to the number of 30 to 40 persons, were on Saturday fined by Mr. W. Webb at the Fort Police Court, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 each, for letting off fireworks in the public thoroughfare without the permission of the Commissioner of Police.

ILLEGAL DISTRESS.—On Saturday last, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo, named Jeyshunker Surveyshavur, appeared before Mr. W. Webb and obtained summonses against Jeewunlaljee Maharaj, Bhugwandass Cursondass, and Purdasee Rampuresd, charging them with levying an illegal distress.

WE understand that every effort is to be made to complete the chord line from Munmar to Dhond, and should the Secretary of State only emulate the urgency of the Indian Government's demand for material, in his way of supplying it, the work may possibly be complete by December next.—Pioneer.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday, at the Gocuidass Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of Hajee Wurreen Hussain. He was a Mahomedan bookseller, aged 60 years. While in a state of deliriousness from fever, he jumped out of a window on the fifth storey of the house in which he resided on to the street on the morning of Friday last, from which he sustained serious injuries. He was at once removed to hospital, where he expired on the same evening. A verdict was returned accordingly.

A MISSING CURRENCY NOTE RECOVERED.—In the month of February last, Mr. C. Louder, the Superintendent of the Sailor's Home, enclosed a currency note for Rs. 50 in a letter to a friend at Sattara, and handed the letter over to a servant of his to be posted at the General Post Office. The letter, however, with the currency note, never reached its destination. The servant consequently was suspected of having made off with the letter, but it could not be traced. The Paper Currency Department was communicated with, and payment stopped of the said note. On Friday last a Parsee, named Jamsetjee Heerjeebhoy, presented the note, along with other notes, as payment on behalf of the Bombay Bank, when Mr. Louder was informed of the matter. The case was at once taken up by the Police, who are endeavouring to trace the course of the note, since it left Mr. Louder's possession, whose servant has now been taken into custody.

WE learn from the Rev. Mr. Leupolt, Agra, that native Christians in India are invited to compete for a prize of £20 for the best essay on the following subject: "The Religion of the Lord Jesus Christ, as contained in the Holy Bible, is the one true Religion and intended for all mankind, proved from experience and from the Old and New Testaments." The essays may be in Bengali, Urdu, or English. Examiners are to be appointed by the Committees of the Ch. Miss. Society in India; members of other Missions will be associated with those of the C. M. S. in the adjudication. The names of the examiners will be published hereafter. The native Christians of this and of the Madras Presidency are not much interested in this, except those of them who are good English scholars. The prize is to be given for the best essay, in whichever of the above-mentioned three languages written. To many minds the word 'experience' will appear ambiguous. We can hardly suppose that it is intended to apply exclusively to the personal experience of the writer, but rather to take in the evidence furnished by the effects of a cordial reception of the Gospel, generally. If the former application is the correct one, it would be well to state it positively.—Bombay Guardian.

THE PRESIDENCY PAY OFFICE.—Government has ordered this office to be removed to the Town Hall, with a view to save the trouble and inconvenience which sick officers are put to, owing to the present distance between it and the offices of the Brigade Major and Assistant Quarter Master General. There is, however, some doubt as to there being room in the Town Hall, to accommodate the Pay Office. Should the premises, however, now held by this office be vacated, the Government will, we hear, give them for the use of the residence and office of the Adjutant of the Volunteer Rifle Corps.

CONFERRING THE TITLE OF RAI BAHADOOR.—On Friday afternoon, Major Perrean, the Presidency Paymaster, Bombay, in presence of the office establishment, presented to Mr. Hurrichund Yadowjee, his head assistant the sunnud signed by His Excellency the Viceroy, conferring on him the title of Rai Bahadoor in recognition of his long and loyal services to the State. Major Perrean, in the course of an appropriate speech, reviewed the official career of the Rai Bahadoor, and with pleasure expressed his full concurrence in the honour that has been bestowed on him. After congratulating Mr. Hurrichund on his new distinction, and wishing him long years to enjoy it, took the opportunity to impress on the establishment the example set before them by the Rai Bahadoor, which he hoped will serve as an incentive for others to follow. The sunnud was then presented amidst the clapping of hands, and the Rai Bahadoor thanked Major Perrean and other officers of that Department for their kindness, and he also acknowledged the honour which had been conferred upon him.

FAMINE PROSPECTS.—We hear from Morar that on the 18th inst., fifty buffaloes were offered in the bazaar there for Rs. 5! There is no grass to feed the cattle and they are dying of starvation. From Sholapore we learn that, since Tuesday last, the beggars who used to infest the railway station yard have been removed into camps outside the town of Sholapore. The crops in the neighbourhood are looking fairly well—a great deal better than those in some parts of the Poona district.—Deccan Herald.

THE HYDERABAD STATE RAILWAY.—We hear that the G. I. P. Ry. Co. have taken over the Hyderabad State Railway from the Nizam's Government, and that it will now be under the sole management of the Company. Hitherto, though the working of the railway has been done by the Company, the management has been entirely in the hands of H. H. the Nizam's Government.—Id.

THE LATE DEPUTY JAILOR AT YERROWDA.—We hear that Mr. J. Boardman's case has been sent on to the High Court, Bombay, by order of Mr. Newnham, the Session Judge. Mr. Newnham considers that though the amount of silver was small, the position of Mr. Boardman was such as to make criminal breach of trust a very grave offence, and calling, if proved, for severer punishment than it is in the power of the Poona Session Court to inflict.—Id.

W. H. NEWNHAM, ESQ., C. S.—We are sorry to learn that Mr. Newnham intends to proceed to England shortly on two years' furlough. He will be much missed in Poona.—Id.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway, for the week ending 18th August 1877, was 5,30,371 maunds and in money Rs. 3,55,658. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1876 as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 18th Aug. 1877.	Week ending 19th Aug 1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 1,873	Mds 17,135	...	Mds 15,262
Amount	Rs. 1,794	Rs. 16,575	...	Rs. 14,783
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 5,22,978	Mds 1,26,982	Mds 3,95,996	...
Amount	Rs. 3,25,094	Rs. 41,287	Rs. 2,83,807	...
WHEAT*—				
Weight	Mds 1,07,030	...	Mds 1,07,030	...
Amount......	Rs. 63,698	...	Rs 63,698	...
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 7,461	Mds 8,217	...	Mds 756
Amount......	Rs. 4,111	Rs. 3,817	Rs. 294	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 103	Mds 2,526	...	Mds 2,423
Amount......	Rs. 312	Rs. 8,517	...	Rs. 8,205
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 3,662	Mds. 8,081	...	Mds 4,419
Amount	Rs. 8,102	Rs. 11,395	...	Rs. 3,293
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,42,090	Mds 91,885	Mds 50,205	...
Amount	Rs. 78,473	Rs. 44,333	Rs. 34,140	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 7,85,197	Mds 2,54,826	Mds 5,30,371	...
Amount	Rs. 4,81,583	Rs. 1,25,924	Rs. 3,55,658	...

* Wheat was included last year with Grain and Seed.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 18th August 1877 was 77,699 maunds and in money Rs. 19,613. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1876 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 18th Aug 1877.	Week ending 19th Aug 1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 463	Mds 352	Mds 111	...
Amount......	Rs. 391	Rs. 140	Rs. 251	...
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 67,349	Mds 9,852	Mds 57,497	...
Amount......	Rs. 12,302	Rs. 1,969	Rs. 10,333	...
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds 487	Mds 307	Mds 180	...
Amount......	Rs. 2.1	Rs. 19	Rs. 182	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 1,130	Mds 2,210	...	Mds 1080
Amount......	Rs. 896	Rs. 1,927	...	Rs. 1031
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 9,367	Mds 758	Mds 8,609	...
Amount......	Rs. 2,540	Rs. 290	Rs. 2,250	...
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 2,073	Mds 1,552	Mds 521	...
Amount......	Rs. 580	Rs. 388	Rs. 192	...
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 722	Mds 1,244	...	Mds 522
Amount......	Rs. 362	Rs. 515	...	Rs. 153
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 52,254	Mds 39,871	Mds 12,383	...
Amount......	Rs. 15,196	Rs. 7,607	Rs. 7,589	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 1,33,845	Mds 56,146	Mds 77,699	...
Amount......	Rs. 32,468	Rs. 12,855	Rs. 19,613	...

A DECCAN paper says, "It will be remembered that the co-Regent with Sir Salar Jung lately died at Hyderabad. It is stated that his brother, on whom the British Government has confessed his titles, claims also the co-regency. If he succeeds in establishing his claim, it is said that Sir Salar Jung will resign. This would be indeed a calamity when a famine seems imminent."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO THE ENGINEERING COLLEGE.—His Excellency the Viceroy paid a visit on Wednesday afternoon to the Poona Engineering College, where the pupils of the Deccan College as well as those of the Engineering College were gathered to meet His Excellency. H. E. the Governor of Bombay accompanied the Viceroy and the gentlemen travelling with the Viceroy, and the staff of both the Governor-General and the Governor of Bombay were present. The Viceregal party only remained a short time but not too short to prevent His Excellency the Viceroy from saying a few words to the assembled pupils, and thus making a lasting and favourable impression upon them. His Excellency won their hearts by requesting that they might have two days' holiday in honour of the visit. Mr. Chatfied, the Director of Public Instruction, made a little speech after the Viceroy's departure, in which he dwelt upon the long and faithful services of Professor Kero Luximon, Professor of Mathematics in the Deccan College, and Professor Dajee Nilkunt Nugurkur, Professor of Mathematics in the Civil Engineering College. He told those present, that on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar the title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on both these gentlemen by Her Majesty's Government for their well-known services, and the sunnuds for these titles were presented to them on Wednesday last. His Excellency the Viceroy was obliged to leave for the Exhibition in order to see the pictures by daylight.—Id.

THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT.—The Bombay correspondent of the Pioneer says the Bombay merchants were particularly irritated by the boldness with which Mr. Ravenscroft pitted against their unanimous opinion that expressed to him, in conversation, by gentlemen who were not more closely defined than by the title of "merchants of the highest position in Liverpool and Manchester." It is clear from the memorial that the merchants alluded to, when they told Mr. Ravenscroft that they and the great bulk of the home merchants warmly approved of the Act, besides grossly imposing upon the champion of the Act as to their own position, misled him as to the opinion of the majority of the trade. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce declares that the opinions ascribed to the majority of the home merchants are quite new to it.

LEAVE TO CIVIL SERVANTS.—Rumour will have it that Mr. Ravenscroft has been made a conspicuous example of our new Governor's determination to refuse leave of any sort to all who cannot urge ill-health. The exact truth is not known, but it is certain that, after all the arrangements rendered necessary by the Chief Secretary going on privilege leave for three months had been announced, it seems that he is not going. If Mr. Ravenscroft has had his leave refused, he might with advantage take a cue from the Bengal civilian who had no notion of allowing Sir Richard's complimentary but inconvenient appreciation of the value of his services to the State to interfere with the leave he had fairly earned, and therefore promptly showed that he knew better than the Lieutenant-Governor whether the country could do without him for a couple of months by taking to his bed and refusing to do any work, signing his name included. Seriously speaking, it is difficult to resist the conviction that a rule like this may inflict great hard-hip on the individual without securing any appreciable benefit to the country.—Id.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on 22nd instant.

Read Government Resolution, dated 15th August, communicating to the Trustees a letter from the Government of India, stating that that Government considers that the land belonging to the Port Trust required for the latrine for native followers at Colaba should be marked out by the local military authorities, and rent paid to the Port Trustees for it.—Resolution: the Assistant Quarter-master General should be requested to mark off the land required in connection with the latrine, and rent should be charged at the rate of 6 annas per square yard per annum.

Read Government Resolution, dated 13th August, communicating for the guidance of the Trustees the decision of the Government of India, that cocoanut oil shall in future be used in all Indian light-houses where vegetable oil is burned, and recommending that gun-metal removable tips for the burner tubes should be used.—Resolution: to be recorded.

Read letter from the Acting Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 16th August, reporting upon the danger arising from vessels arriving with cargoes of kerosine oil insecurely packed, and recommending that the following addition be made to the Port rules: "It shall be the duty of the master of any vessel having on board kerosine or other inflammable oil or explosive material as cargo, on entering the port to give notice thereof to the pilot immediately on his boarding such vessel." "Vessels having on board or whilst loading or discharging kerosine or other inflammable oils or explosive material as cargo, shall be anchored outside and clear of the rest of the shipping, or in such position as the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant may direct." Resolution: consideration post-poned until next meeting.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:

Government Resolution, dated 17th August, sanctioning the establishment for the Dromeday till end of September. Government Resolution, dated 16th August, appointing Mr. W. Maidment, one of the auditors of the Port Trust accounts for the current year, and calling on the Accountant General to nominate the other auditor.

Pilotage statement week to 21st August:

17	vessels	piloted into harbour.
14	„	„ out of „
3	„	transported.
1	„	attended to.

A SCENE IN COURT.

DURING the hearing of the case of Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna and others vs. Motlibai widow, in Mr. Justice Atkinson's Court on Saturday last, Mr. Inverarity, one of the plaintiffs' counsel, whilst speaking to Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, the solicitor who instructed him, thought, that Mr. N. M. Wadia, who was sitting near, was overhearing the conversation. Mr. Inverarity, who supposed that Mr. Wadia was an attorney's clerk, requested him not to be listening to his conversation with his solicitor. Mr. Wadia replied that he was not listening. Mr. Inverarity had, however, reason to suspect that he was listening, and he told him again not to listen. Mr. Wadia made a bold front, and said aloud he had not been listening. In answer to the Judge, who enquired as to the cause of the disturbance, Mr. Inverarity said that "the clerk," (pointing to Mr. Wadia) had been listening to his conversation with his solicitor although he had requested him not to do so.

Mr. Wadia got up and said—What? You insult me? I am not a clerk. I am a gentleman.

Mr. Inverarity said the man had been sitting in Court several days, and he thought he was an attorney's clerk.

Mr. Wadia again said—Don't insult me by calling me an attorney's clerk; I am not an attorney's clerk; I am a gentleman.

His Lordship, noticing that Mr. Wadia spoke in a loud tone and an excited manner not respectful to the Court, told him to sit down. Mr. Wadia did not sit down and was going to speak in the same excited manner, upon which his Lordship told him to leave the Court. He hesitated, but did leave the Court on his counsel, the Advocate General, telling him to leave. The Advocate General stated to the Court that Mr. Wadia was not a clerk, but was a gentleman, and was watching the case on behalf of his mother, the defendant.

On the sitting of the Court after luncheon, the Advocate General, defendant's counsel, said he had been requested by Mr. N. M. Wadia, the son of the defendant, to say with reference to what had occurred before the rising of the Court that he had no intention whatever to be disrespectful to the Court, and he (the Advocate General) hoped his Lordship would acquit him (Mr. Wadia) of such intention. At the same time, the learned counsel would explain what occurred. Mr. N. M. Wadia was accused of listening to his learned friend Mr. Inverarity's conversation with his solicitor; and a certain observation was used which irritated Mr. Wadia, as it naturally would have irritated any other person in his position. Mr. Wadia was led to resent the observation which was repeated, and in doing so he expressed himself with some warmth; but the learned counsel was requested to say on his behalf that he had no intention to be disrespectful.

His Lordship.—I dare say he was provoked. I had better make no remark on the matter.

The Advocate General said he also had abstained from making any remark.

His Lordship—I acquit him of any intention to be disrespectful to any gentleman here or to the Court.

The Advocate General—Would your Lordship allow him to come into Court?

His Lordship—Certainly.

Mr. Wadia soon afterwards came into Court, and the matter then dropped.

HIGH COURT.—25TH AUGUST.

(Before Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

THE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY'S EXTRACTOR.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY VS. THE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY.

THE argument in this case on the exceptions and objections made by the plaintiffs to the Commissioner's report was continued. Mr. Starling and Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, for the defendants. The plaintiffs, in the original suit, sought to restrain the defendants from infringing a certain invention, called "Brunton's Extractor," for improving the boxes used in pressing bales and the means of removal of such boxes; and his Lordship had found that the plaintiffs were entitled to an injunction restraining the infringement, and to an account of the profits made by the defendants from 8th February 1873 to 15th June 1874. The defendants were ordered to pay the plaintiffs' costs. The matter was referred to the Commissioner to ascertain the amount of the profits, and that gentleman found that none had been made. The plaintiffs therefore appealed to his Lordship from the decision of the Commissioner.

Following Mr. Starling, Mr. Pigot addressed the Court on the exceptions and objections filed by the plaintiffs to the Commissioner's finding. The learned counsel read the evidence of Mr. E. M. Fogo and other witnesses examined before the Commissioner; and citing several authorities, argued that the Commissioner was wrong in his finding that no profits had been made.

Mr. Latham, for the defendant, went at great length into the scientific evidence called before the Commissioner and contended that the Commissioner's finding was the only finding to which it was possible to come upon the evidence.

His Lordship suggested to Mr. Latham to recommend his clients to pay something to the plaintiffs.

Mr. Latham said Mr. Fogo was in England, and his assistants would not like to interfere in his absence.

His Lordship said he could not decide unless there was evidence before him to determine the profits, which there was not at present; and in the absence of such evidence, his Lordship could give no positive opinion, and must refer the case back to the Commissioner.

Mr. Pigot—It would be a disaster if the case is sent back.

His Lordship—It might be disastrous to the party who loses. People who don't give the evidence they ought to, must take the consequences. Having heard the scientific evidence, I think I should find it very difficult to say that there has been any profit.

Mr. Starling—The plaintiffs are quite willing to leave the whole matter to the Court as a sort of arbitrator upon the evidence.

His Lordship—I think the matter had better stand over with a view to a compromise.

Mr. Latham spoke at further length on one or two main points on which, he said, his Lordship's decision would be necessary even though a compromise were eventually come to.

The case then stood over.

"BERKELEY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS."—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

WANTED—RARE GOOD SENSE.

THE terrible disaster threatening the soil of India has given birth to a huge mass of emotional speaking and writing. It is no longer the reckless, impulsive native only that has been shrieking for relief at any cost, but journalists of long standing, and those who have evinced marked economical good sense on more occasions than one, are losing command over reason, and helplessly yielding to the impulse of the moment. But it is clear that in listening to the insinuating whispers of their hearts, these writers do wrong to their good sense and—what is infinitely worse—to the interests of those whom they seek to shield from the effects of a terrible calamity. It would be better if they called their dormant judgment into action and guided by that, they would be sure to do us a vast amount of good, and win our lasting gratitude and respect. The Bombay Gazette has an admirable leader in its issue of the 18th inst.; and in sheer justice we must say that its few practical hints are more calculated to benefit the people, and to command the attention of the authorities, than a heap of irrational remarks hazarded by impulsive writers. The cardinal duty of every enlightened government, during the prevalence of such a national disaster, is to see that no life is sacrificed to indifference or false economy.—Indian Spectator.

THE RUSSIANS AND THE MAHRATTAS.

TO THE EDITOR, "INDIAN SPECTATOR."

SIR,—Colonel Jackdaw Rheims has just disclosed another "piece of exclusive information" through the Times of India. On Wednesday last the Times of India astonished its readers with the following special telegram from London:—"It is rumoured in official circles that the Indian Office has just received ample proof of Russian intrigues with the Afghan and Mahratta Chiefs in the event of war being declared with Russia." These telegrams are evidently published on the principle that the niggers ought to swallow it all; we cannot understand how any journalist, with any pretensions to common sense, can treat its readers to such catchpenny stuff as we have quoted. The present Editor of the Times of India, with the pertinacity of a weak cause, has been daily urging that his journal is the "leading journal" in India. To some people it may occur that a claim which needs to be so often revived and so often urged with childish pertinacity cannot be well-founded; at any rate the Times of India cannot maintain the claim while it does not hesitate to circulate the most ridiculous canards which one can imagine. Among a certain section of English society there is an unnatural dread of all Russian professions; to such people the distance between St. Petersburg and Lahore presents no greater difficulties than the passage from Dover to Calaise. It is precisely the class which has not the remotest conception of the geography of Central Asia, that is periodically exciting the public mind both in England and in this country against the legitimate aspirations of Russian statesmen. These speculations, however, about the danger of the British Indian Empire are contemptibly ridiculous when they emanate from public writers who constantly pretend to be better than other folk. In the case of the Times of India however, it appears to us that its editor cannot be much to blame for circulating such utterly stupid reports about Russian intrigues. The individual who undergoes the trouble and expense of telegraphing stories about Russian intrigues with Mahratta Chiefs, is the Proprietor of the Times of India, and the editor, however he may deal with other stupid correspondents, has no recourse but to admit everything that comes from his employer, if he values his situation for a single day. Yet, it is not the less to be regretted that a journal like the Times of India should ignore all its past traditions, and submit to be made the vehicle for the propagation of wild and contemptibly ridiculous stories.

ANTI-HUMBUG.

IT was with no small surprise that we saw so sober and considerate a journal as the Times of India giving publicity to a sensational telegram to the effect that the India House had undisputed proofs regarding the intrigues of certain Maratha Princes in India with the Russian Court. Vigilantly watched as our Princes are at present by a Residency, it is perfectly impossible at this time of the day that such a thing can be practised in secrecy, much less that we should have the first inkling of it from abroad and not from within. How this ridiculous story came to be circulated in England is yet a mystery to us; and one of these days we shall not be surprised to learn that it had its origin in the random and indiscreet expressions of some one in India. We do not think that such a canard will meet with any credence from our Governments here with their knowledge of the real state of this country. But what we are pained to see is the credulity with which the most scandalous reports are received by the public of England, when their subject is a Native Chief. Perhaps their ignorance of Indian affairs may be their excuse: but so much the more are Indian journals bound to resist the temptation of publishing sensational news before its correctness is ascertained. What is game to you is death to us said the frogs to the boys that were pelting stones in a pond. And so say we.—Native Opinion.

THE PROSPECTS IN GUZERAT.

THE Ahmedabad Native paper, Hiteshhu, thus writes on the condition and prospects of Guzerat:—

"We have given up every hope of rain. Other parts of India have had their trial, and now is the turn of Western India. We have seen that in Bengal and the Southern Maratha Country Government officials and the public organs have acquitted themselves creditably in alleviating the distresses of the people, and we do not doubt that in Guzerat too, officials will prove themselves equal to their task. We have already begun to perceive the signs of their feeling the grave responsibility under which they are, and we only wish that these gentlemen may continue to show the same energy that they do now in fighting the grim monster that threatens to devastate the garden of India. We have heard from Surat and Broach that the Collectors of those places perfectly appreciate the danger, and have commenced to take steps against contingencies that are likely to try them for the next twelve months. Mr. Sheppard, of the Kaira Collectorate, is also not idle. This gentleman anticipated the danger more than a fortnight since, and issued circulars to the mamlatdars in his district to try as much as it lies in their power not to allow anybody to suffer for want of food. We have seen the circular, and it speaks very highly for its author. In that circular he desires every officer under him to ask him to open any relief work from the Local Funds where they think relief is needed, and if the distress does not admit of any delay, to commence work without sanction and to report afterwards. But we are informed, to our great regret that this gentleman is not assisted by energetic mamlatdars, some of whom are old and ought to be superannuated. We shall have to notice the conduct of these men strongly if they do not shake off their lethargy and rise to the emergency of the occasion."

CABUL.

(Correspondent, Delhi Gazette.)

DAOOD KHAN, late Ressaldar, and correspondent of the English Government, now resident at Candahar, has at last escaped the impending penalty by meekly submitting to the Amir's decision, which commands him to suspend all correspondence for the present; but in the event of his transgressing the injunction, he will rue the consequences.

The administrators of the estates, bordering on the way to Cabul, have been instructed to wait for and show deference to the new ambassador of Roum, and entertain him with befitting hospitality.

There appears to be a general disruption among the Chiefs of Bajour on account of some private misunderstanding. The Amir has sent 5,000 troops to restore peace in that place.

A proclamation is said to have been issued by the Amir denouncing all connexion of Cabul with Russia, assigning as a reason the prevalent antipathy of the Mahomedans towards her for the repeated proofs of abhorrence and atrocities she has given in her treatment of and aggression on them; and calling on the authorities of Turkistan and Budukhshan to enumerate the Russian subjects in their respective provinces, and arrest and forward them to Cabul.

The unexpected end of Nouroz Khan has dispirited his partisans and friends; they are now casting about for a spirited leader. His son, who had escaped from Cabul, has offered allegiance to the Amir, and obtained in return his pardon and protection. It is rumoured that the Amir will settle some allowance on him for maintenance.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL CRISIS IN CEYLON.

Matale, August 11, 1877.

MY LORD,—A short time ago I informed your lordship, that I had decided not to resume my ministerial functions. This was in consequence of certain doubts I had as to the position I had assumed in my letter announcing my intention to resume my duties. I have now come to understand that position better, and no longer feeling those doubts, I have resolved at once to begin work, and hereby respectfully give your lordship notice of my decision.—I am, &c.

WILLIAM CLARK.

THE LORD BISHOP OF COLOMBO.

Colombo, August 14, 1877.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—I have to acknowledge your letter of the 11th instant and to express my sorrow at the announcement which it contains. I revoked your Licence in July last, in the exercise of a discretion vested in me by the law. You appealed to the Metropolitan, and it was decided that the appeal could not be heard.

Your present contention appears to be, not that your Licence has been unjustly revoked, but that it has not been revoked at all; and you have asked me to institute a formal process, in order that you may have matter of appeal. It is obvious that I cannot do this without admitting that your licence has not been duly revoked already, and so surrendering that discretionary power, which, carefully as it needs to be guarded, is essential to the Government of the Church. I am willing as you know, to hear you, on your own behalf, show cause why your licence should be restored or continued to you, and to admit appeal to the Metropolitan, should I decide against you. But this you decline. It is hence too evident, that what you desire is not that your brother-clergy and the laity as well as yourself, should be satisfied whether it is with good reason or not that I refuse to sanction your ministrations. Were that your desire, you would be content that your case should be openly heard by me, and re-heard, if necessary, by the Metropolitan. But you are not satisfied either by an open pearing, or by the guarantee against error or prejudice on my part which the appeal secures; but prefer to have recourse to the technicalities of law, and the difficulty of bringing English law to bear upon the case. Into such labyrinths I shall not follow you. It must be enough for me to warn the Church that I give no sanction to your ministrations; and it will be enough, I think, for the Church to know that whether you have or have not a licence, your ministrations have not the approval of the officer who has authority in this Diocese to approve the ministrations of the Clergy.—I am, &c.

R. S. COLOMBO.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STATESMAN.

SIR,—Might I trouble you to tell me, if you can, whether there is to be a Court of Inquiry into the extraordinary circumstances connected with the disappearance of the boat and crew (5) belonging to the s. s. St. Osyth off the Sandheads on the night of the 18th instant. The following are the leading facts so far as I can discover:—

The St. Osyth steamer, on arriving at the Sandheads on the night of the 18th instant, sent a boat (manned by one officer and four seamen) off to the pilot brig for a pilot. At day break, a pilot came on board the St. Osyth in a boat belonging to the pilot brig, and manned with an experienced crew; he reported that he refused to use the St. Osyth's boat and sent the crew back with her to their ship. The St. Osyth's boat and crew have not been heard of since. The St. Osyth on hearing of the loss, at once commenced cruising about, but without success, and then steamed up the Hooghly. There was neither "bit nor sip" on board the said boat. In conclusion I beg to ask you one question, viz., why is it that ship's boats are sent at all for pilots? Sometimes a ship sends a boat for a pilot, and sometimes the pilot brig sends a boat off with a pilot. I confess to me this seems a strange division of a duty so seriously involving human life.

QUÆRE.

Calcutta, 21st August.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.
A. RENAUD, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,20,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 10th April 1875.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... ,, 500,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and INTEREST allowed. FIXED DEPOSITS received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. at 4 do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application. All letters to be addressed and Remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists in Bottles.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Superior Red and Yellow MOORUM or EARTH for FILLING in and for GARDENING PURPOSES, also excellent stone for Rubble, road metal, &c., and Gadda can be had at the "Flag Staff Hill," Worlee, at the following rates:—
Red and Yellow Moorum or earth, Royalty per brass or 100 cubic feet...... As. 8
Rubble, road metal Do. Do. 12
Gadda Royalty per cart load...... 6
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
JAMSETJEE PESTONJEE RANDARIA,
Agent to the Proprietor "Flag Staff Hill."
23 Rampart Row, Bombay, 14th July 1877.

THE DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, at 3 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—
1. To pass the Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1877.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of the one who retires.
4. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.
By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Managers.
Bombay, 15th August 1877.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.
BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.
Head Master—MR. JAMES McDONALD, Head Mistress—MRS. McDONALD, } With Assistants.
FORT SCHOOL—HUMMUM STREET.
Head Master—MR. A. D. SMEATON, Head Mistress—MRS. SMEATON, } With Assistants.
Music Master—MR. JOSEPH SCHMUCK.
French Master—SIGNOR PEDRAZA.
D. C. BOYD, D. MACPHERSON, } Honorary Secretaries.
Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.
Bombay, December, 1875.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that a "Star" or "Cross" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE ENGLAND

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION LONDON, 1874.
ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Bucke's, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.
Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.
Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS
Prepared without any mercurial ingredient.
Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness, sensation of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a Family Aperient Medicine, and as a Purifier of the Blood they are unequalled; mild in operation, and grateful to the Stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.
PREPARED ONLY BY
W. LAMBERT, 1a, Vere Street, London, W., ENGLAND.
In Bottles, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine; if you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a green Bottle, wrapped in green paper, and must have the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.
Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.
Wholesale Agents for INDIA, Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.
N. B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each Bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the World.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY:
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

INDIGESTION RELIEVED IN FIVE MINUTES.
DR. SIMES' PEPSINE MIXTURE, THE ONLY CURE FOR INDIGESTION.
Trade Mark "PEPSINE MIXTURE."
The Great Healer of the Stomach is Warranted to Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Wind, Acidity, Sickness, Headache, Giddiness, Pain between the shoulders, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Redness in the Face, Palpitation, Liver Complaints, &c. Its effects are magical, as it quickly removes wind and all undigested food from the stomach, and supplies the quantity of gastric fluid necessary for perfect digestion. Sold in Bottles, Re. 1-6-0 each, Cash.

COUGHS RELIEVED IN TWO MINUTES.
BRONCHITIS!!! COUGHS!!! COLDS!!! &c., cured with a few doses of NEWTON-MASON'S HOREHOUND and LINSEED LINCTUS. The great cure for Coughs, of years' standing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Colds, Difficulty of Breathing, Diphtheria, Inflamed, Sore, and Ulcerated Throats, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough and all diseases of the lungs and air-passages. Thousands of persons have been cured of their coughs by its magic influence on the bronchial tubes, it will relieve the most distressing cough in two minutes, as its effects are magical speedily dissolving the congealed phlegm, and causing free expectoration, thereby giving that inestimable boon, a comfortable night's sleep to sufferers. It is also a sure preventive against consumption. So ask for Newton-Mason's Patent Horehound and Linseed Linctus.
Sold in bottles, Re. 1-6-0 each, Cash.
BY MESSRS. ROGERS & Co., Forbes Street.
BY MESSRS. CASH & Co., Apollo Street, Fort.
Or free by post to any part of India for 48 stamps, by A. W. MASON, 15, Royd Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE.
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
APOLLINARIS WATER.

Arrangements have now been made by which this celebrated Water can be had at the following reduced prices:—
CASK containing 8 dozen Pints .... Rs. 16 0
,, ,, 6 ,, Quarts .... ,, 18 0
,, ,, 4 ,, ,, ... ,, 13 0

APOLLINARIS
A NATURAL MINERAL WATER.
PURE, NATURAL, EFFERVESCING WATER FROM THE APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.—"A great boon to all, but especially suited by its absolute purity and mild alkalinity to ward off the most fatal diseases of TROPICAL CLIMATES."—*British Medical Journal.*

"Possesses organic purity in the highest degree, wholly charged with its own Natural Gas. The production of the spring is equivalent to 40,000,000 of quart bottles per annum."—J. A. WANKLYN, V. Pres. of the Society of Public Analysts, &c., &c.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"FAR SUPERIOR TO ORDINARY MANUFACTURED AERATED WATERS."—*Medical Times.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"The favoured drink of the favoured classes. The fashion in the Clubs, and universally recommended as a pure, refreshing drinking water by the Medical Profession. Especially suited moreover for Tropical Climates."—*London Medical Record.*

"APOLLINARIS WATER has rapidly attained a great and well-deserved popularity in England. Particularly valuable to Indians having or fearing a touch of liver or disordered digestion."—*Practitioner.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—Inspector General Macpherson M.D., late H. M. Indian Army, author of "Baths and Wells," &c., writes: "The advantage of Apollinaris Water is THE CERTAINTY OF ITS PURITY. In India it is difficult even with every care to obtain water for the manufacture of Soda Water that is free from impurities. THE APOLLINARIS WATER OUGHT TO BE A GREAT BOON TO INDIA."

Professor Macnamara, late Prof. University of Calcutta, &c., writes: "Soda Water in India is frequently polluted with drainage and organic impurities, which are the direct cause of cholera, typhus and dysentery. Apollinaris is absolutely pure. I STRONGLY ADVISE INDIAN RESIDENTS TO DRINK IT. IT IS FAR MORE REFRESHING AND WHOLESOME THAN SODA WATER."

Consumers can now be supplied with Apollinaris Water in Soda Water Bottles which can readily be sold when empty. They are cautioned to see that Bottles have SMITH, BILBROUGH & Co.'s name on the Label, otherwise they may purchase water not properly bottled for export.

OF ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND DEALERS.
Descriptive Pamphlets, with analyses, Prices, &c., on application to Agents:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

RINGS.
Oh! how many torments lie in the small circle of a wedding-ring!"—CIBBER.

WEDDING RINGS, of pure unalloyed country gold, solid and durable, each	Rs.	9 & 10
NOTE.—A MORE MASSIVE RING, which uses up considerably more gold, has lately came into vogue. Price according to thickness, from	,,	14 to 25
THE GIMMAL WEDDING RING we often make to order. It is composed of twin or double hoops, which, though each is twisted, fit so exactly one into the other that when united they form but one circlet, each	,,	16 to 25
DIAMOND HALF-HOOP RINGS, set with 5 choice Brilliants; also set with 5 Emeralds, Rubies, Opals, Turquoises or Pearls. Prices vary entirely in accordance with the beauty, size, and value of the Gems, each from	,,	100 to 1,000
GEM RINGS, fancy enamelled, or plainly mounted, set with stones of different kinds, from	,,	20 to 200
SIGNET RINGS, entirely of gold or set with Blood-stone, Sardonyx, &c., from	,,	18 to 75
LADIES' SIGNET RINGS, small and pretty, all gold, or enamelled, or set with stones, from	,,	20 to 40
MOURNING RINGS, black enamelled, and generally with glass box for hair, from	,,	25 to 50
MOURNING RINGS, set with Diamonds, or Pearls, or both, from	,,	35 to 200
RINGS FOR HAIR. There are two kinds, one with a recess covered by glass, the other a band Ring, with the hair plaited round, from	,,	12 to 35
MASONIC RINGS, engraved with devices. These are generally Signet Rings, upon the stones of which the emblems are cut; or enamelled in colours upon all gold, from	,,	30 to 80
PUZZLE, SECRET BOX, and other fancy Rings, from	,,	20 to 40
GOLD KEEPERS OR GUARD RINGS, in a variety of patterns, from	,,	12 to 30
POESIE RINGS, with enamelled Mottos, a host of quaint conceits, each	,,	25

"About a hoop of gold, a paltry ring
That she did give me; whose poesy was
For all the world like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife, 'Love me, and leave me not.'"—
Shakespere.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NEW STOCK.
FELT HATS! FELT HATS!
ASQUITH & CO. have just landed a LARGE SHIPMENT of the last NEW Shapes, which have been specially made for Indian wear VERY LIGHT and DURABLE.

New Round Crown, Black Stiff Felt	8	8	New Round Crown, Black Soft Felt	8	8
New Flat Crown, Black Stiff Felt	8	8	New Round Crown, Drab and Beaver, Brown Soft Felt	8	8
Tall Drab Hats, very Light	10	0	Dress Hats, extra Light	13	0

LINCOLN BENNETT'S SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.

Tall Drab Hats	12	0	Best Dress Hats	14	0
Scotch Caps	5	0	Straw Boating Hats	3	8
Tweed Hats	5	0	Travelling Caps, Ear Flaps	4	8
Turbans	3	8	Soft Beaver Hats	6	8

Our Catalogue with Illustrations of the above posted on application. The number of inches round forehead will ensure a correct fit.


THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.


SPARKLING SAUMUR.
THE introduction of these CHAMPAGNES from the Vineyards of SAUMUR has, owing to the favorable opinion of the Medical Profession as to their excellent quality, led to an almost unprecedented demand.
Price Rs. 25 per dozen, or for Cash Rs. 24-4 per dozen.

SCHNAPPS.
SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS,
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL.
The enormous sale of Henke's Aromatic Schnapps in the Colonies, and the excellence of the Spirit as a medicinal agent, has induced us to secure the Right for its exclusive Sale in India. The extraordinary medicinal and invigorating properties of this pure Tonic, have led to its extensive consumption throughout the civilized world.

CASH Rs. A.	CREDIT. Rs. A.
15-12	16-0

GRAVES.
A small parcel of this is also just to hand ex "CHEOPS."
Rs. 15, or for Cash, Rs. 14-8 per dozen.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
2, Dean Lane, Bombay.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!
TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, &c.
CARRE'S IMPROVED ICE MACHINE WITH THE NEW CONGELATOR FOR PRODUCING BLOCK ICE
TO BE HAD ONLY FROM
S. Rose & Co., Bombay.
The only Machine suitable for Domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use and never gets out of order.
Full particulars of the *New Congelator* can be had on application to S. Rose & Co.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
S. ROSE & Co.'s apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine and without contact of Ice with the wine, is an entirely new adaptation. Rs. 25 each and Rs. 15.
The introduction of Messrs. S. Rose & Co.'s apparatus is acknowledged to have supplied a perfect method for cooling Wines or Beer without any risk of injuring the flavor.
Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the Agents or to the servants of purchasers.
The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine, the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture, arising from rapid evaporation, absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder B, and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase is the result reducing the water to Ice.
An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.
Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR, ACCESSORIES complete.
Do. Do. on Two DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR, ACCESSORIES complete.
Do. Do. on Four DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR, ACCESSORIES complete.
Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale Rates.
Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, Leather Washers and all the necessary fittings, kept in stock.
For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals and on Board-ship, these Machines will be found invaluable and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together charged with acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.
The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

CARRE'S IMPROVED (**NEW MODEL**) AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES
2 lbs. and 4 lbs. each, complete with furnace, thermometers, &c., instructions for working and making Ices, &c.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
Railway Ice Box............Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 | Ice Pitchers............Rs. 50 to Rs. 100
Ice Pail, Ice Tongs, and Ice Hammers.

PERPETUAL FOUNTAIN.
TABLE EPERGNE OR CENTRE-PIECE FOR PERFUMED WATER.
In rich Electro-silvered Ware, Rs. 200.
FILTERS.—Spencer's Improved Magnetic Carbide Filter, Price Rs. 15, 24 and 30.
☞ NOTE NEW ADDRESS.
S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.
VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price or 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Re. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
ESTABLISHED IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON IN 1815 AND IN INDIA IN 1842.
BOMBAY PRICE LIST.—(INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES.)
The amount of Duty and Dues on Wines, Spirits, Cordials, &c., at per case of one doz. qts. or two doz. pints is as follows:—
On Clarets and Burgundies, Rs. 2; German Still Wines, Sherries, and Ports, Rs. 3; Sparkling Wines, Rs. 5; Spirits and Cordials, Rs. 8. Town Dues, As 8 per case.
These Cash Charges we cover in our Prices by general request, but include no Profit on the Advance, nor can we take Discount off them.

BOMBAY HOUSE:—DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICES:—5, ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C., AND 44, MARK LANE, CITY, E.C.
CALCUTTA HOUSE:—10, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA. | BORDEAUX HOUSE:—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

PATRONS.
H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA.
THE ADMIRALTY,
OWNERS OF INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN S.S. LINES,
THE P. & O. Co., AND THE B. I. S. N. Co. FOR SOME OF THEIR SHIPS.
Seventy Regimental Messes, and the undermentioned Club Houses, &c. &c.
THE BOMBAY. THE REFORM. THE WINDHAM. | THE ATHENÆUM. THE HIMALAYA. THE NYNEE TAL. | THE CAWNPORE. THE SIRHIND. THE TUTICORIN. | THE TIRHOOT PLANTERS. THE WESTERN INDIA

MEMO OF TERMS.
An Order for Five Cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE
3 months' Credit, without Discount to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value

N. B.—Forwarding Charges we add. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when dispatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine, Spirits, &c., &c., that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.
To prevent delay, Constituents when ordering are requested, in the event of any particular Brand not being in stock, to state whether the nearest quality may be substituted.
☞ *N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.
Mr. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street, Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni and Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGUR, near Crawford Markets.

BORDEAUX—Red.
IN BOTTLE.

CASH. Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.			CREDIT. Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
31 0	33 0	CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON	After Dinner Wines	32 8	34 8
26 4	28 4	,, RAUZAN		27 8	29 8
23 8	25 8	,, PALMER		24 8	26 8
20 8	22 8	,, LAROSE		21 8	23 8
17 12	19 12	ST. JULIEN	Dinner Wines	18 8	20 8
15 12	17 12	CANTENAC		16 8	18 8
14 0	15 12	ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite		14 8	16 8
11 8	13 8	PETIT MEDOC, Excellent for Breakfast		12 0	14 0
11 0	...	PAUILLAC do. do. Cup		11 8	...

IN WOOD.

CASH. 46 Gals. Hdhs. Rs. A.		Per 46 Gals. Hdhs duty paid. R. A.
254 4	ST. JULIEN	276 0
223 8	CANTENAC	242 0
181 4	ST. ESTEPHE	195 0
131 12	MEDOC	140 0

Of these we keep no stock, but import for order.

WHITE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
22 8	24 8	HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor, Red	23 8	25 8
17 12	19 12	SAUTERNE (Barsac) light, white cap	18 8	20 8
14 8	...	GRAVES	15 0	...

BURGUNDY—Red.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
30 8	32 8	CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	32 0	34 0
25 8	26 12	NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	26 0	28 0
21 8	23 0	VOLNAY, strongly recommended	22 0	24 0
17 12	...	BEAUNE, soft delicate flavor	18 8	...
37 4	...	SPARKLING Red Burgundy	39 0	...

WHITE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
25 0	26 12	CHABLIS, La Moutonne, Superior	26 0	28 0
16 12	18 12	CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	17 8	19 8
18 4	...	VERMOUTH	19 0	...

SHERRY.
We call special attention to these—

Per doz Qts. Rs. A.			Per doz Qts. Rs. A.
36 12	AMONTILLADO A 1. rare old	gold seal	38 8
35 0	AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	black seal	36 8
26 4	MONTILLA, extra pale and very dry	black seal	27 8
27 4	AMOROSO, full flavoured soft pale	black seal	28 8
24 8	VINO PURO, very pale, dry	blue seal	25 8
23 8	OLOROSO, nutty and dry	green seal	24 8
21 8	MANZANILLA	red seal	22 8
20 12	PALE, dry medium	yellow seal	21 8
19 12	VINO DE PASTE, remarkably pale and very dry	pink seal	20 8
16 12	A GOOD DINNER WINE	white seal	17 8
16 12	MARSALA VIRGIN, pale, fine flavour	yellow seal	17 8
35 12	MADEIRA, E. I., very superior	black seal	37 8
31 0	MADEIRA, Excellent Wine	red seal	32 8

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

4 Gals. per Jar. Rs. A.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. A.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. A.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.		4 Gals. per Jar. Rs. A.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. A.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. A.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.
42 4	123 0	238 12	468 8	Vino Puro	44 0	134 0	260 0	510 0
38 4	112 4	215 8	423 8	Manzanilla	40 0	122 0	234 0	460 0
35 8	103 4	200 4	387 12	Yellow Seal	37 0	112 0	217 0	420 0
34 8	94 4	180 4	351 12	Vino de Pasto	36 0	102 0	195 0	380 0
32 12	79 12	151 8	297 12	White Seal	34 0	86 0	163 0	320 0

The Quarter-Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Rs. 1-8 or Rs. 4, extra.

CHAMPAGNE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
48 0	50 12	WACHTER'S PRINCE OF WALES' PLUME, "Extra Dry," so labelled	50 0	53 0
47 0	50 0	FINEST DRY, a Grand Wine	49 0	52 0
29 12	...	WACHTER'S PRINCE OF WALES PLUME, per hamper of 24 half-pints	31 0	...
40 4	43 0	FINE DRY SPARKLING	42 0	45 0
30 8	...	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light particularly dry	32 0	...
24 0	...	FINEST SPARKLING SAUMUR	25 0	...

SPARKLING GERMAN WINE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
42 0	44 8	HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry	44 0	46 8
32 12	35 0	HOCK, MUSCATEL, very choice	34 0	36 8
28 12	...	,, EXCELLENT WINE	30 0	...
42 0	44 8	MOSELLE NONPAREIL (extra quality)	44 0	46 8
32 12	35 0	MOSELLE MUSCATEL (very choice)	34 0	36 8
28 12	...	MOSELLE, excellent Wine	30 0	...

STILL GERMAN WINE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
46 4	48 4	HOCK JOHANNISBERGER, superior	48 8	50 8
38 12	...	,, MARCOBRUNNER	40 8	...
32 8	...	LIEBFRAUMILCH	34 0	...
28 12	30 8	HOCK RUDESHEIMER, MELLOW	30 0	32 0
24 0	26 0	,, HOCHHEIMER, fine flavored	25 0	27 0
18 12	21 8	,, LAUBENHEIMER, light refreshing	19 8	22 8
25 8	27 4	RED HOCK ASSMANHAUSER	26 8	28 8
29 4	...	STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL, most pleasing Wine	30 8	...
29 12	31 8	MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate superior flavor	31 0	33 0

PORT.

Qts Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A
35 0	...	OLD CRUSTED, very choice (some years in bottle)	36 8	...
25 4	27 4	INVALD'S full-bodied gold Capsule	26 8	28 8
21 8	22 8	DESSERT WINE, superior Black seal soft and mature	22 8	23 8
18 12	20 12	A GOOD SOUND FULL WINE, red seal	19 8	21 8
22 8	...	SACRAMENTAL WINE	23 8	...

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.
Our duty paid Prices are:—

Per dozen. Rs. A.			Per Dozen Rs. A.
24 12	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	*	25 8
13 4	In Flasks		13 12
8 0	Half flasks		8 4
26 8	White Capsule, delicate flavor	**	27 8
14 4	Do. In Flasks ,, ,,		14 12
30 0	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	***	31 0
16 0	Do. In Flasks		16 0
32 12	Black Capsule, superior old pale, the finest imported	****	34 0
17 4	Do. In Flasks		18 0
42 4	BLACK CAP, extra superior rare old		44 0
21 4	RUM, the finest old Jamaica		22 0
19 8	Do. fine "Pineapple"		20 0
21 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality		22 0
21 4	FIELD'S GIN		22 0
24 12	WHISKY SCOTCH, Fine old extra quality		25 8
22 4	WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old pure		23 0
17 8	GENEVA, in flasks, the best		18 0
15 12	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL		16 0

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC IN JARS.

Per Gal without Jar. Rs. A.		Per Gal without Jar. Rs. A.
13 8	COGNAC, * * * *	14 0
11 12	,, * * *	12 0
9 12	,, * *	10 0
9 4	,, *	9 8

The Jars can be returned for refilling. An allowance of price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.
Empty Jar 1 Gallon .... Rs. 2 0 Each.
Do. do. 2 ,, ... ,, 3 0 ,,
Do. do. 4 ,, ... ,, 4 0 ,,
Wood Taps Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

LIQUEURS.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
46 8	48 8	CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange and White	48 0	50 0
6 12	...	CHARTREUSE GREEN per Bottle	7 0	...
5 12	...	Do. YELLOW ,,	6 0	...
50 4	54 4	MARASCHINO DE ZARA best	52 0	56 0
46 8	...	NOYAU DE MARTINIQUE	48 0	...
36 8	...	CREME DE NOYAU	38 0	...
37 0	39 0	CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	38 8	40 8
19 12	...	ORANGE BITTERS	20 8	...
29 4	...	"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS	30 8	...
...	27 0	ASSORTED LIQUEURES, CHOICE	...	28 0

July, 1877.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.
THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.

	Rs.	a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7	0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8	0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8	0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8	0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8	0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8	0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8	0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	8
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5	8
Drab Shell Hats	10	0
Black Silk Dress	13	8

HELMETS.

	Rs.	a.
Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20	0
The New Spike for Infantry	7	0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10	0
Gilt Chin Chains	6	0
Ellwood's Helmets, White	13	0
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13	8
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13	8
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18	0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10	0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10	0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10	0
Drab Felt Milton Hats......6-8 to	8	0

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL OF NEW MUSICAL STOCK
PER S. S. ASSAM AND SURAT.
THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT,
S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW.
JUST RECEIVED NEW SUPPLIES OF SHEET AND BOUND MUSIC.
HARMONIUMS ....from Rs. 110 to Rs. 850
AMERICAN ORGANS............from Rs. 300 to Rs. 600
PIANOFORTES ....from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1200
HARMONIFLUTES ....from Rs. 45 to Rs. 85
ORCHESTRINES ....from Rs. 300 to Rs. 600
GUITARS ....from Rs. 40 to Rs. 120
VIOLINS............from Rs. 30 to Rs. 120
BANJOS ....from Rs. 6 to Rs. 45
FLUTES ....from Rs. 2 to Rs. 64
FLAGEOLET'S ....from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25
CONCERTINAS............from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25
Do. ENGLISH ....from Rs. 55 to 100
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS of every description kept in stock. Full particulars and Catalogues on application to
S. ROSE & CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 1192 OF 1865.
DEWCOOVERBAI, widow and legal representative of NARROTUMDASS NARRONDAS, deceased, and also the legal representative of MATHOORADASS NARROTUMDASS, deceased, and Executrix of his last Will and Testament, residing on the Kalbadavie Road, without the Fort............Plaintiff.
vs.
CURSONDASS LUCKMIDASS, a minor under the age of sixteen years, by his uncle and guardian *ad litem* GOCULDASS PURSHOTUM, the heir and legal personal representative of the late LUCKMIDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, deceased, WITHULDASS PURSHOTUMDASS and GOCULDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Hindoo Merchants, all residing on the Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort, JAMNADASS DEVIDASS and HURGOWAN CHUTTOO, Hindoo Merchants, residing in Hanooman Lane, without the Fort............Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECRETAL ORDER made in the above suit and bearing date the twenty-seventh day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in Seven Lots before C. AGNEW TURNER, Esquire, Acting Assistant Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at the respective places and on the respective days and time hereinafter mentioned.

LOT NO. I.
All the right, title, estate and interest of the Plaintiff and of the Defendants in the above Suit, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement Two Hundred and Fifty-Three square yards and five-ninths of another square yard, be the same little, more, or less, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Bombay, outside the Fort, on the East side of Kalbadavie Road, in the registration sub-district of Bhooleshwur, numbered 717 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and 82 in the books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes, and bounded on or towards the East by the house of Vulloo Anundjee (being Lot No. II), on or towards the west by the Kalbadavie Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by the Dwarkanath Temple, and on or towards the South by the house of Pannalall Poonumchund, jeweller, all which said premises are now and have been for a long time past in the hands of Tatia Sadasew, the Receiver in the above suit, and in the occupation of Moore Crishna, Bhoja Tya, Tapdass Shunkerlall and others as tenants. This Lot will be sold at the premises at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon of MONDAY, the Twenty-seventh day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven.

LOT NO. II.
All the right, title, estate and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendants in the above suit, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement Two Hundred and Fifty-Five square yards and four-ninths of another square yard, be the same little, more, or less, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Bombay, outside the Fort, on the West side of Withulwady Cross Lane, in the registration sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and numbered 717 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and 2 in the books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes, and bounded on or towards the East by the Withulwady Cross Lane, on or towards the West by the house of Vulloo Anundjee (being Lot No. I), on or towards the North by the Dwarkanath Temple, and on or towards the South by the house of Veerjee Bhimjee, all which said premises are now and have been for a long time past in the hands of Tatia Sadasew, the Receiver in the above suit, and in the occupation of Soonderjee Dharsey, Madhowjee Ramjee and others as tenants. This Lot will be sold at the premises at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon of MONDAY, the Twenty-seventh day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven.

LOT NO. III.
All the right, title, estate and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendants in the above suit or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement One Hundred and Ninety-seven square yards and eight-ninths of another square yard, be the same little, more, or less, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhendy Bazaar in Bombay, outside the Fort, on the West side of the Parell Road, in the registration sub-district of Bhooleshwur numbered 262 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and 65 in the books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes, and bounded on or towards the East by the Parell Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by a passage, on or towards the North by the house of Vulloo Anundjee (being Lot No. IV), and on or towards the South by the house of Framjee Rustomjee Mody, all which said premises have been for a long time past in the hands of Tatia Sadasew, the Receiver in the above suit, and in the occupation of Muddon Sahib Bandgihoosain and others as tenants. This Lot will be sold at the premises at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon of TUESDAY, the Twenty-eighth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven.

LOT NO. IV.
All the right, title, estate and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendants in the above suit or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement Two Hundred and Nineteen square yards and eight-ninths of another square yard, be the same little, more, or less, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhendy Bazaar in Bombay outside the Fort, on the West side of Parell Road, in the registration sub-district of Bhooleshwur, numbered 261 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and 66 in the books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes, and bounded on or towards the East by the Parell Road, on or toward the West by a passage, on or towards the South by the house of Vulloo Anundjee (being Lot No. III), and on or towards the North by the house of Thucker Lalljee Curson, all which said premises are now and have been for a long time past in the hands of Tatia Sadasew the Receiver in the above suit, and in the occupation of Cursondass Roopjee and others as tenants. This Lot will be sold at the premises at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon of WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-ninth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven.

LOT NO. V.
All the right, title, estate and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendants in the above suit or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement One Hundred square yards and seventy-ninths of another square yard, be the same little, more, or less, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Bombay, outside the Fort, on the West side of Jamsee Moholla, or Bapoo Khote Street, in the registration sub-district of Bhooleshwur, numbered 216 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and 43 in the books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes, and bounded on or towards the East by the Bapoo Khote Street, aforesaid, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage lying between the said premises and the house of Sewandass Hurridass and of Hurkissondas Devidass, on or towards the North by the house of Balloo Govindjee, and on or towards the South by the house of Hurrichund Krushnajee, all which said premises are now and have been for a long time past in the hands of Tatia Sadasew, the Receiver in the above suit and in the occupation of Govind Hemraz and others as tenants. This Lot will be sold at the premises at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon of THURSDAY, the Thirtieth day of August One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven.

LOT NO. VI.
All the right, title, estate and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendants in the above suit or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement One Hundred and Thirty-six square yards, be the same little, more, or less, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Bombay, outside the Fort, on the East side of Jugjeewan Keeka Street, in the registration sub-district of Bhooleshwur, numbered 1104 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and 23 in the books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes, and bounded on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage lying between the said premises and the house of Devidass Lulloobhoy, on or towards the West by the Jugjeewan Keeka Street, on or towards the North by the house of Jeewan Lalljee Maharaj, and on or towards the South by the house of Devidass Cursonjee, all which said premises are now and have been for a long time past in the hands of Tatia Sadasew, the Receiver in the above suit, and in the occupation of Vussonjee Mackjee and others as tenants. This Lot will be sold at the premises at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon of SATURDAY, the first day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven.

LOT NO. VII.
All the right, title, estate and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendants in the above suit or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement Twenty-eight square yards and one-ninth of another square yard, be the same little, more, or less, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Bombay, outside the Fort, on the West side of Shaik Memon Street, in the registration sub-district of Bhooleshwur, numbered 1086 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and 5 in the books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes, and bounded on or towards the East by Shaik Memon Street, aforesaid, on or towards the West by the house of Peer Mahomed, on or towards the North by the shop of Jetha Tricumdas, and on or towards the South by the shop of Munj Khatao, all which said premises are now and have been for a long time past in the hands of Tatia Sadasew, the Receiver in the above suit, and in the occupation of Ismail Adut as tenant. This Lot will be sold at the premises at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon of MONDAY, the third day of September One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner and at the Office of Messrs. SHAPURJEE & THAKURDAS, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, or to Messrs. CRAWFORD and BOEVERY, Attornies for the Defendants.—Dated this 25th day of July 1877.
AGNEW TURNER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner

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